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# SAIVA VELLALA TAMIL DIALECT

WITH COURAGE AND FAITH

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

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# FOREWORD

'Saiva Vellala Tamil Dialect' by Dr. K. Karunakaran and Dr. C. Shanmugam Pillai is a part of the project 'The Dialect Survey of Tamilnadu' undertaken by the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University. Several dialects of Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam have been analysed by the members of the Staff and Research scholars of this Centre. The dialect analysed in this study is spoken by the Saiva Vellalas of South Arcot District in Tamilnadu. This is the sixth book in the series on Dialect Studies and this is to be followed by the *Harijan Dialect of Tamil (South Arcot District)*, *Udaiyar Dialect of Tamil in Salem District* and *Naydu Dialect of Telugu in South Arcot District*. It is worth mentioning here that every language is important for the history of the family and every dialect is important for the history of the language.

In the present study many peculiar features of the dialect have been identified by the authors. They have also collected a large number of lexical items which have been hitherto unknown and the authors have to be congratulated on the wonderful job they have done. Like other studies in this series this will also be very useful to Tamilologists in general and Dialectologists in particular.

S. Agesthialingom
Director
Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics.

Annamalainagar,
8th November, 1976.

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# Introduction

## I. Vellala caste : general

### 1.1 Origin of the Vellala caste

The vellalas are the great farmer caste of the Tamil country and they are strongly represented in every Tamil district. The very word 'vellalar' is derived from 'veḷḷa:ṇmai' or 've:ḷa:ṇmai' which means cultivation or agriculture[1]. There is a proverb which says 'agriculture is no agriculture, unless it is performed by the vellalas' which also signifies the origin of the name vellala. There are many stories which give the origin of the vellala community. *Arivar or Sages* occupied the most honoured rank in the Tamil society and the group *uḷavar or farmers* comes next to the Arivar group in the social hierarchical system. The Arivars were ascetics but, of the men living in society, the farmers occupied the highest position. They formed the nobility, or the landed aristocracy of the country. They were also called as *veḷḷa:ḷar* 'lords of the flood' or *ka:ra:ḷar* 'lords of the clouds'. It is said that most of the Chera, Chola and Pandya kings, and also most of the petty chiefs of the Tamil country belonged to the vellala group[2].

The earliest extant Tamil Grammar *Tolka:ppiyam* mentions about the *vella:lar* social group according to which vellalas have no other calling than the cultivation of the soil[3].

In speculating the origin of the vellalas J. H. Nelson states 'the vellalas speak a *pure dialect of Tamil* and no other language I haven't heard of anything extraordinary in the customs prevailing among them, of any peculiarities pointing to a non-Tamil origin.........'[4]. In the Madras Census Report of 1871, the vellalas are described as 'a peace-loving, frugal and industrious people, and in the cultivation of rice, betel, tobacco etc., have perhaps no equals in the world. They will not condescend to work of degrading nature. The greater part of them are the peasant proprietors of the soil, and confine their attention to cultivation'[5].

In the Madura Manual[6], it is recorded that 'most vellalans support themselves by husbandry, which according to native ideas, is their only proper means of livelihood. But they will not touch the plough, if they can help it, and ordinarily they do everything by means of hired servants and predial slaves'. A similar type of situation and attitude can also be noticed even now in some parts of Tamilnadu - for example, in the Coimbatore district. This district, has a predominantly vellala (gounder) population whose main occupation is agriculture. All the vellalas (gounders) are owners of at least some acres of dry or wet land. This social community is statistically a dominating one and also, economically and socially a forward community when compared to other social communities of the region concerned. Vellala community is divided into *upper class*

and *middle class* on the basis of their economic status. Middle class vellala group is divided into *upper middle class* and *lower middle class*. Upper class vellalas never do any work for wages. But they used to employ a number of people who belong to the Harijan group and other lower middle class vellalas for wages. Upper middle class vellalas work for wages when they finish off work in their own fields[7].

In the Tanjore Manual, it is stated that 'many vellalas are found in the government service, more especially as *karnams or village accountants* (these karnams are even now referred to as *kaṇakkuppiḷḷais*). In religious observances, they are more strict than the generality of Brahmins; they abstained from both intoxicating liquors and flesh meat'. In the Coimbatore Manual, the vellalas are summed up as 'truly the back-bone of the district'. As noted earlier most of the villages of this district have vellala population predominantly. In the Salem Manual, the vellalas are described as 'frugal and saving to the extreme. Their food is the cheapest of the dry grains which they happened to cultivate that year'. In a very good summary of the vellalas W. Francis writes as follows: 'by general consent the first place in the social esteem among the Tamil sudra caste is awarded to the vellalas'. In this respect the proverb 'of all the sections of sudras, the vellala is fore most..........' is worth mention.

## 1.2. Vellala caste: its sub - divisions

Vellala caste is first of all split up into four main divisions, named after the tract of the country in which the ancestors of each division originally resided. The sub-divisions are 1. *Thondai mandalam* (they are found in the

present Chingleput and North Arcot districts) - the titles by which the vellalas are referred in this area are *Mudali*, *Reddy*, and *Nainar*, 2. *Sōliya* (they are found in the present Tanjore and Trichy districts) - the members of which are called *Pillai*, 3. *Pandya* - the inhibitants of Madurai and Tirunelveli districts - the name by which the vellalas are called is *Pillai* in this area also and 4. *Konga* (they are found in the Coimbatore, Salem and Dharmapuri districts) - those belong to this group are most familiarly known as *Gounders* or *Kongu ve:ḷa:ḷar*.

Each of the four divisions are split up into various sub-divisions, viz. 1. the first group namely *Thondai mandalam* is sub-divided into *Tuluvas*, *Poonamallee vellalas*, and *Kondai Kattis*, 2. *Sōliya vellalas* are sub-divided into *Vellalan chetty*, the *Kodikkals* and *Kānakkilināṭṭar*, 3. The *Pāndya vellalas* are sub-divided into *Kārkāttās*, *Nangudis* and *Panjais*, the *Arumbūrs* and *Sirukudis*, and *Agamudaiyans* and 4. the *Kongas* are sub-divided into *Sendalais*, *Paditalais*, *Vellikkai*, *Pavalam kaṭṭi*, *Malaiyadi* and others.

## 1.3. Vellala caste sub-divisions : the present position

In addition to the already stated sub-divisions of the vellala caste groups, there are now-a-days many other groups which really belong to quite distinct castes, but which call themselves vellala, and pretend that they belong to that caste, although in origin they have no connection with it. These so-called vellala sub-groups are found to have no social relations with the actual vellala sub-divisions at all. These groups cannot intermarry with any of the genuine vellalas. But this caste (vellala) is so widely

diffused that it cannot protect itself against these intrusions and, after a few generations, the origin of the new recruits is forgotten and they have no difficulty in passing themselves off as real members of the community. These intrusions into the original vellala caste is due to the prestigeous social status and economic status enjoyed by the vellala caste in the social structure of Tamils.

The accounts of the divisions and sub-divisions of the vellalas recorded above may be supplemented from various other sources like 1. Arambukutti, 2. Chetti, 3. Kumbakonam vellalas, 4. Kummidichetti, 5. Nangudi savalai pillaimar, 6. Tendisai and 7. Tenkānchi vellalas[8].

## 1.4. Social customs and habits of vellalas

The vellalas by the effect of their cultivation, maintain the prayers of the Brahmins, the strength of the Kings, the profits of the merchants and the welfare of all. Charity, donations, the enjoyment of domestic life, connubial happiness, homage to the Gods, the sastras, the vēdas, the pura:ṇas, and all other books, truth, reputation, reknown, the very being of the Gods, things of good report or integrity, the good order of castes, and (manual) skill, all these things come to pass by the merit (or efficacy) of the vellalas plough. Those vellalas who are not farmers, husbandmen, or gardeners are employed in various ways more or less respectable, but none of them will condescend to do work of a degrading nature.

But in the Salem Manual, the vellalas are summed up as 'A native' being found in almost every station of life

from the labourer in the field to the petty zamindar (land holders), from the owner of plantations to the cooly, who works at coffee-picking; from the Deputy Collector to the peon in his office[9].

It is noted by Mr. Hemingway that some vellalas 'observe a curious custom (derived from Brāhmans) with regard to marriage, which is unknown among other communities. A man marrying a second wife after the death of his first has to marry a plantain tree, and cut it down before tying the *tāli*. A peculiar ceremony called Sevvai (Tuesday) Pillaiyar is performed by some vellala women. It is also called Avvai Nōnbu, because the Tamil poetess (Avvaiyar) observed it'[10]. This ceremony takes place twice in a year.

'The puranic wedding ceremonies are also followed by the vellalas. They burn their deads, observe fifteen days pollution and perform the Karumāntiram (sixteenth day ceremony) to remove the pollution on the sixteenth day. All vellalas perform srāddhas (memorial services) and observe the ceremony of invoking their ancestors on the Mahalaya day'. All of them declined to drink alcohol or to eat in the houses of any, but Brahmins.

## 2. Saiva vellala community of South Arcot

### 2.1. Saiva vellala - sub-sects

Saiva vellala caste is one of the major communities who live in the South Arcot district of Tamilnadu. The main occupation of this community is agriculture. There

are four different sub-groups namely, *Tuluvavellala*, *Saiva vellala*, *Sōliya vellala*, and *Ka:rka:tta vellala*. Vellalas by birth are vegetarians, but, however, except *Ka:rka:tta vellala* all others have switched over to non-vegetarian food habits. *Ka:rka:tta vellalas* are popularly known as *Ka:rka:tta:r* or *Ka:ra:ḷar*. They are saivites by their religious faith, but there are at least ten percent of the vellalas who are vaishnavites. It it said that Soliya vellala sub-group had much contact with the then *Chola Kings* and in recognition of their close associationship the Kings had with this community, a Chola king conferred the title *Soliya* on this community. From then onwards this particular vellala group is called *Soliya vellala*. Tnere is altogether a different story also, according to which this vellala sub-group was engaged in making lime dolls, picture painting works, etc. in temples. For such works they used *So.li*. which means 'cowry'. It is also said that they might have acquired the name *So:liya* (vellala) from this term *So:li*. Saiva vellala families are divided into various groups on the basis of *gōtras* such as *Sa:ttanuṭa*, *Pa:luṭa*, *Vilvara:ya*, *Ma:luṭa* etc. These titles might have been given probably by the kings in ancient days. These families bear these titles of gotras with proud and prestige, even to-day.

## 2.2. Social status, habits and customs

Saiva vellala community has a high social status. It is found that either they come next to Brahmins or equal to Brahmins in the social hierarchical system. They regard themselves next to Brahmins in the social structure of the Tamil country. Saiva vellalas are found to be very orthodox and regid in their social habits and attitudes. They are not used to take food in the houses of any other caste people

but for Brahmins. Even when they happened to attend social functions like marriage etc. celebrated by other caste people they used to accept only the sandal paste and betel leaves during those occasions. They never used to have food in those places. But, however, due to the various social advancements, changes and education, most of the sub-sects who were considered to occupy low social status established conjugal relations with Saiva vellala and slowly mingled with this (Saiva vellala) group. Now, it is found that most of the social barriers are not found to be so strong and rigid as they used to be.

## 2.3. Religious attitudes and involvements

Saiva vellalas are generally considered as highly religious and pious people. As already stated above, ninety percent of the vellalas worship Lord Siva and ten percent Lord Vishnu. In the South Arcot district most of the vellalas worship Lord Nataraja. All the sub-sects of this community have their own sect–deities known as *Kula Teivaṅkaḷ. Vi:ran, Periya:ṇṭavar, Murukan, Veṅkaṭa:calapati* etc. are some of the sect-deities worshiped by them. In addition to these deities there are many *family deities* known as *Vi:ṭṭutteyvaṅkaḷ* for each family.

There is a custom that a woman who dies when her husband is alive is being worshiped and regarded as a family deity. At the time of important festivals like *Deepavali*, *Pongal* etc. they used to worship these deities and dead Sumangalis and also used to wear the cloths offered to these deities. There is a belief that by doing so, they will be protected from their sufferings etc. When they worship their

family deities, they used to keep a small copper vessel known as '*matil*' in front of the picture or idol of the deity (Kula Teivam). This vessel normally used to be filled with neem leaves and decorated using turmeric and saffron powder etc. and kept in front of the idol of the deity to perform *puja*.

There prevails a distinct practice of taking *oath* by performing a special puja. This type of *oath-taking ceremony* is called *periya pujai ke:ttukkolvatu.* Those people who take this type of oath used to possess a *linga* (idol of Lord Siva) brought from Benaras. These people used to have their food only after performing this puja to the idol (linga) daily.

## 2.4. Religious festivals and other celebrations

Saiva vellalas celebrate the following festivals viz. *Tamil varutap pirappu*, the eighteenth day of Adi month, *Vina:yakar Chathurthi*, *Navara:ttiri*, *A:yuta puja*, *Deepavali*, *Karthikai Deepam*, *Ma:rkali Thiruva:tirai*, *Sivanra:ttiri*, *ka:ratya:n nōnbu*, *Sevva:y pillaiyar*, *Velli pillaiyar*, *Panguni uttiram* etc. But *Ma:rkali Thiruvathirai* is not found to be celebrated by all the Saiva vellalas. *Sevva:y pillaiyar* is celebrated on Tuesdays which is the day of Lakshmi, the deity of wealth. By performing this celebration, there is a belief that poverty can be removed from the family. During this celebration female members of the family used to prepare a kind of rice cake called *Kolukkattai* and after offering the same to the God, they eat themselves with out giving it to the male members of the family. Also, male members are not allowed to be present in the house, when this worship is performed. But when they perform *Velli pillaiyar* celebration

both male and female members of the family participate and worship the family deities etc., and eat cakes offered to those deities.

## 2.5. Social functions

Saiva vellaḷas used to have many social functions also apart from marriage celebrations. They celebrate *Peyarcu:ṭṭuviḻa:* (christening), *Ka:tukuttikkalya:ṇam* (making a small hole in the child's pinnae), *Rutusna:nam* (a function to celebrate a girl's puberty) etc.

### 2.5.1. *Peyarcu:ṭṭuviḻa: (christening)*

This function though celebrated by all, it is celebrated in a grand manner only by the rich people of the community. Ka:tukuttikkalya:ṇam, is normally celebrated when the child is one or three or five years old. Some times christening also takes place along with this function. Mostly christening takes place within 40 days of the child's birth. When two or more names are suggested to name the child, they used to keep two or more packets of *Vibūdhi* (sacred ashes) and *Kumkum* (saffron) in front of the idol of the deities. A child is asked to pick up one of the packets which lie in front of the idol of the deities (Kulateivam and others). However, before this they decide among themselves which packet stands for which name, etc. The packet picked up by the other child determines the name that has to be given to the newly born child. This type of performance is called *Kulateiva uttaravu* 'order of the family deity'.

## 2.5.2. *Rutu sna:nam*

This celebration is otherwise known as *mañjattaṇṇi* or *mañjaḷni:ra:ṭṭuviḷa:*. This function is celebrated when a girl attains her puberty. *mañjaḷni:ra:ṭṭuviḷa:* means 'a girl, who attained her puberty is bathed in turmeric water'. During this occasion a special kind of rice cake called *puṭṭu* is prepared. This dish is moved around the head of the girl.

## 2.5.3. *Marriage*

In olden days Saiva vellala people used to go in search of brides. But now-a-days, the practice seems to be the reverse ie. only bridegrooms are searched for. And also of late the dowry system has come into existence.

When a marriage proposal is accepted both by the bride's and bridegroom's families, the first thing they do is to write a marriage proposal which is called *Muku:rtta o:lai eḻututal*. Normally there may not be any disagreement after this proposal is written. But there are cases, even after the formal agreement of this nature, marriage proposals are dropped. On the day before the marriage celebration, they used to celebrate a function called *niccayata:rttam*. During this function they used to announce that such and such gentleman is going to be wedded with such and such lady and so on. After *niccayata:rttam* is completed, dropping of the marriage proposal is not possible. The next day marriage is celebrated by reciting Sanskrit mantras by a Brahmin prohit.

### 2.6. Present status

In olden days Saiva vellalas were interested only in cultivation. They used to devote more time in their religious and socio - cultural activities. They also used to read books connected with their religion such as Ra:ma:yaṉam, Maha:-baratam, Tiruva:sakam etc. Contrary to this state of affairs in the present day social set-up, we find a good percentage of vellala population going for higher education. To-day one can find vellalas in many walks of life as educationalists, business men, industrialists, politicians, philanthropists, administrators etc. They are also found to be not so rigid in their social attitudes and customs which they follow.

## 3. Vellala speech behavior

### 3.1. Saiva Vellala Tamil Dialect

Saiva Vellala Tamil Dialect as used in this study represents the speech behavior of the Saiva vellalas, who live in the South Arcot district. No other implication is made by employing this term *Saiva Vellala Dialect*. Also no attempt is made here to go into the details like caste dialect (social dialect) or socio - regional dialect etc.

The aim of this study is to present a descriptive sketch of the dialect under investigation. For the purpose of data elicitation and to represent the dialect area two points have been selected. They are: 1. Kaṉakkarappaṭṭu (a village five miles east of Chidambaram) and 2. Chidambaram town. Kanakkarappaṭṭu village has predominantly vellala population and there are approximately 100 families who belong to this social group. Almost all those families do

agriculture as their main profession. Saiva vellala community is one of the major social groups with approximately 40% of the total population of Chidambaram town. In this way, the points selected represent both the rural and urban set-up. The rural area is strictly a Tamil speaking one, with caste differences. But the urban area though it is predominantly a Tamil speaking one, there are other social groups who speak languages like Telugu, Gujarathi, Marathi, Urdu etc. So in the urban set-up there is ample opportunity for language contact (bilingual or multilingual).

### 3.2. Sampling and data elicitation

All those imformants selected for the present study represent both the points. The data were elicited from four informants, two representing each point. Mr. D. Kunchithapatham Pillai is a resident of this village from his childhood and he is 45 years old. He knows Tamil and some English. He is educated upto the high school level. His main profession is agriculture and he used to do weaving also as a part-time work. The other informant representing the rural area is Mr. Kannan, a school teacher, aged 30. The two informants selected to represent the urban area are Mr. Masilamani Pillai and Mr. M. Gnanam. The first informant is high school educated and is 43 years old. He lives in Chidambaram town from his childhood. The other informant Mr. Gnanam is 26 years old and he comes under the higher education group. Both the informants selected to represent the rural area come under the *low* and *middle* income groups respectively whereas those informants representing the urban area come under the *low* and *higher* income groups.

Proper sampling has not been done in the selection of the social variables, as it is being done in the present day sociolinguistic descriptions of speech behaviour, following the methods and techniques of social dialectology. But, however, the sample of the present study represents different social factors such as *area* (uraban vs rural), *income group* (higher, middle, low), *age group* (20–35, 36–50) and *educational status* (higher, secondary). So the data elicited could be taken as a fair representation of the speech behaviour of the community under investigation. The elicitation of the data for the present study was done using a questionnaire prepared for the purpose. Narrow transcription was followed as far as possible. The field work was first done during 1968-'69 but, however, the whole study has been revised on the basis of the data collected during the field work carried out in 1976.

### 3.3 The present study

Though some variations were there because of the different social variables (as mentioned above) involved, they were overlooked and only the 'overall system' shared by the informants is presented here.

The study presented here includes, an *introduction* (about the vellala community and their speech habits), *phonology* and *morphology* of the dialect and *lexicon*. The relevant phonological and morphological features that are found in the speech behaviour of this social group have been presented with suitable illustrations. All the elicited lexical items have been listed under the lexicon.

## Notes

1. Stuart, H. A. 1891, *Madras Census Report* and *Manual of North Arcot District*
2. Kanakasabhai, V. *The Tamils Eighteen Hundred Years Ago*
3. *Tolka:ppiyam–Porulatika:ram*: 635
   "*ve:la:n ma:ntarkku ulutu:n allatu illena molipa piravakai nikalcci*".
4. Nelson, J. H. *Manual of the Madura District*
5. *The Madras Census Report, 1871*
6. *Manual of Madura District*
7. Karunakaran, K. 'Coimbatore Tamil: some distinctive features', *Studies in Dialectology* 1.1, Trivandrum, 1976.

   Somasundaram. K. M. 'Social stratification and linguistic variability in Nambiyur Vellala Speech' (unpublished M.A. Dissertation, Annamalai University, 1975).
8. Thurston, E. *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, CP, Delhi, 1975
9. *Manual of Salem District*
10. Hemingway, 'A Note on the vellalas of the Trichino-polly District'
11. Trudgill, P. *The Social Differentiation of English in Norwich*, CUP, London, 1974

    Wolfram, W. A. *A Sociolinguistic Description of Detroit Negro Speech*, CAL, Washington, D.C., 1969

# 1

# Phonology

## 1.1. Phonemic Inventory

### 1.1.1. Phonemes

There are twenty seven (27) phonemes in the Saiva Vellala Tamil dialect spoken in South Arcot district in Tamilnadu of which twenty four (24) are segmental and three (3) are suprasegmental.

### 1.1.2. Segmental Phonemes

#### 1.1.2.1. *Vowels*

There are five vowel phonemes which show contrast in the vertical axis as *high*, *mid* and *low*; and in the horizontal axis as *front*, *central* and *back*. All the five qualitatively different vowels have quantitative opposition namely *duration* which is in contrast with short counterparts.

| | Front | Central | Back | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| High | *i* | | *u* | |
| Mid | *e* | | *o* | |
| Low | | *a* | | [5] |

### 1.1.2.2. *Consonants*

There are altogether nineteen (19) consonant phonemes: eight stops, four nasals, one fricative, two laterals, one tap and three approximants.

| | Labial | Apical | Retro-flex | Palatal | Velar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stops | *p b* | *t* | *ṭ* | *c j* | *k g* | |
| Nasals | *m* | *n* | *ṇ* | *ñ* | | |
| Fricative | | | (*ṣ*)[1] | | | |
| Laterals | | *l* | *ḷ* | | | |
| Tap | | *r* | | | | |
| Approximants | *v* | | *ḻ* | *y* | | (19) |

## 1.1.3. Suprasegmental Phonemes

There are atleast three suprasegmental phonemes[2] viz. length and two junctures open and close in this dialect.

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1 The phoneme given within the parentheses is a marginal one and has less frequency of occurrence. The occurrence of voiced stops and that of the fricative as phonemes is due to borrowing.

2 Suprasegmental features other than those described here have not been considered in this analysis.

1.1.3.1. *Length*

As stated already, the long vowel has been treated as a short vowel plus length, a co-occurring feature representing the durational difference since it forms the nucleus of a single syllable. Hence length is abstracted and treated as a separate phoneme here. It has no allophone of its own and is symbolized as /:/ along with the vowel which has to denote length.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | *eri* | throw | *kaṭṭu* | tie |
| | *e:ri* | tank | *ka:ṭṭu* | show |

1.1.3.2 *Juncture*

1.1.3.2.1 open juncture

open juncture is marked with space

| | |
|---|---|
| *mette u:ṭu* | storied house |
| *inta marom* | this tree |

1.1.3.2 2. close juncture

| | |
|---|---|
| *v ḷḷe + paṇṇi* | white pig |
| *cinnı + atte* | father's younger sister |

## 1.2. Contrasts

### 1.2.1. Vowels

1.2.1.1. *Quantitative contrasts*

*i* vs *i:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *iṭu* | place | *viṭu* | leave |
| *i:ṭu* | mortgage | *vi:ṭu* | house |

*e* vs *e:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *eru* | manure | *veṭṭu* | dig |
| *e:ru* | plough | *ve:ṭṭu* | gun |

*a* vs *a:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *aṭi* | beat | *paṭu* | lie down |
| *a:ṭi* | name of a month | *pa:ṭu* | sing |

*o* vs *o:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *oṭṭu* | paste | *toṭu* | touch |
| *o:ṭṭu* | drive | *to:ṭu* | ear ring |

*u* vs *u:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *uṭu* | leave | *kuṭu* | give |
| *u:ṭu* | house | *ku:ṭu* | nest |

1.2.1.2. *Interlocking contrasts*

1.2.1.2.1. Short vowels

*/i e a o u/*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *iru* | be | *piri* | separate |
| *eru* | manure | *periya* | big (adj.) |
| *aru* | cut | *pari* | pluck |
| *oru* | one (adj.) | *pori* | fry |
| *uru* | shape | *puriyum* | (it will be) understandable |

### 1.2.1.2.2. Long Vowels

*/i: e: a: o: u:/*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *i:ṭu* | mortgage | *pi:ccu* | eject |
| *e:ṭu* | book | *pe:ccu* | speech |
| *a:ṭu* | goat | *pa:ccu* | irrigate |
| *o:ṭu* | run | *po:ccu* | (it) went |
| *u:tu* | house | *pu:ccu* | smearing |

## 1.2.2. **Consonants**

### 1.2.2.1. *Stops*

*p* vs *b*

*palom* a measure
*balom* strength

*t* vs *ṭ*

*cate* flesh
*caṭe* plait

*c* vs *j*

*ca:ti* accomplish
*ja:ti* caste

*k* vs *g*

*kuṇṭu* a weight
*guṇṭu* stoutness

*c* vs *ṣ*

| | |
|---|---|
| *vece* | speed |
| *veṣom* | poison |

1.2.2.2. *Nasals*

*m* vs *n*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *maṭi* | fold | *a:me* | tortoise |
| *naṭi* | act | *a:ne* | elephant |

*m* vs *ṇ*

| | |
|---|---|
| *ca:mi* | God |
| *ca:ṇi* | cow-dung |

*m* vs *ñ*

| | |
|---|---|
| *ma:pḷe* | bridegroom |
| *ña:pakom* | remembrance |

*n* vs *ṇ*

| | |
|---|---|
| *kanni* | virgin |
| *kaṇṇi* | a small water channel |

*n* vs *ñ*

| | |
|---|---|
| *na:ppatu* | forty |
| *ña:pakom* | remembrance |

*m* vs *n* vs *ṇ*

| | |
|---|---|
| *a:me* | tortoise |
| *a:ni* | name of a month |
| *a:ṇi* | nail |

1.2.2 3. *Liquids*

*l* vs *ḷ* vs *ḻ* vs *r*

| | |
|---|---|
| *va:lu* | tail |
| *va:ḷu* | sword |
| *va:ḻu* | live |
| *va:ru* | leather strap |

1.2.2.4. *Semi vowles*

*p* vs *v*

| | |
|---|---|
| *pa:ru* | see |
| *va:ru* | leather strap |

*b* vs *v*

| | |
|---|---|
| *balom* | strength |
| *valom* | right hand side |

## 1.3. Distribution of Phonemes

### 1.3.1. Vowels

All the vowels occur initially, medially and finally.

| *Phoneme* | *Initially* | *Medially* | *Finally* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *i* | *iñje* here | *pillu* grass | *jimIkki* an ornament |
| | *i:ṭṭi* spear | *vI:ce* moustache | *ci:* pus |

| Phoneme | Initially | Medially | Finally |
|---|---|---|---|
| *e* | *evru* who | *teṭalu* ground | *peṉe* connect |
| | *e:ṉe* cloth cradle | *ke:ḷvi* question | *pe:* ghost |
| *a* | *ace* rope | *jate* pair | *naṭa* walk |
| | *a:ppe* ladle | *ca:ve* cock | *a:tta:* grand mother |
| *o* | *oḷe* mud | *moḷavu* pepper | *atṹo* those-they (neu.) |
| | *o:na:* wolf | *po:kkyom* mortgage | *po:* go |
| *u* | *uylu* will | *muṇṭa:ci* turban | *ta:ḷu* paper |
| | *u:ñje* swing | *ku:ṭom* hall | *pu:* flower |

## 1.3.2. Consonants

All the consonant phonemes except *ṉ*, *ṣ*, *ḷ* and *ḻ* occur in the initial position; all the consonants occur in the medial position and the consonants *m*, *l* and *y* occur in the final position.

| Phoneme | Initially | Medially | Finally |
|---|---|---|---|
| *p* | *pecaku* mistake | *a:cpattri* hospital | — |

| *Phoneme* | *Initially* | *Medially* | *Finally* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *b* | *bo:kom*<br>enjoyment | *embḷatu*<br>eighty | — |
| *t* | *te: e*<br>land frog | *ce:ti*<br>news | — |
| *ṭ* | *ṭi:ccaru*<br>teacher | *teṭom*<br>strength | — |
| *c* | *ciṇṭu*<br>lips | *vi:ce*<br>moustache | — |
| *j* | *jo:ṭi*<br>pair | *miñji*<br>an ornament | — |
| *k* | *kya:ḷom*<br>a medicinal extract | *ekuru*<br>tooth gum | — |
| *g* | *gra:mom*<br>village | *ka:nge*<br>heat | — |
| *m* | *mone*<br>point | *uṇme*<br>truth | *emma:m*<br>how much |
| *n* | *nuṇi*<br>end | *kenavu*<br>dream | — |
| *ṇ* | — | *to:ṇi*<br>boat | — |
| *ñ* | *ña:pakom*<br>remembrance | *iñje*<br>here | — |
| *ṣ* | — | *truvṣa:*<br>festival | — |

| Phoneme | Initially | Medially | Finally |
|---|---|---|---|
| *l* | *lo:kom*<br>world | *pili*<br>tiger | *jannal*<br>window |
| *ḷ* | — | *oḷe*<br>mud | — |
| *ḻ* | — | *co:ḻi*<br>shell | — |
| *r* | *ro:kom*<br>sickness | *orlu*<br>mortar | — |
| *v* | *vra:ṭe*<br>a measure | *nevom*<br>nail | — |
| *y* | *ya:ru*<br>who | *ka:yalu*<br>inland<br>water way | *pa:y*<br>mat |

## 1.4. Allophonic Distribution

### 1.4.1. Vowels

#### 1.4.1.1. /i/

/i/ has three allophones [i] , [iᵛ] and [ɪ].

[i] High unrounded front vowel. It occurs with length in all the positions.[1]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [i:sʌlɨ] | /i:calu/ | winged white ant |
| [vi:sɛ] | /vi:ce/ | moustache |
| [si:] | /ci:/ | pus |

1 'All the positions' represents the initial, medial and final occurrences of the allophones.

[*i*ˇ] High (slightly lower) unrounded front vowel. It occurs only in the final position.

[*mUṇḍa:si*ˇ] /*muṇṭa:ci*/ turban

[I] Lower-high unrounded front vowel. It occurs elsewhere.

[*Immã:*] /*imma:m*/ this-much

[*tIttIppɨ*] /*tiitippu*/ sweetness

1.4.1.2. /*e*/

/*e*/ has three allophones [*e*], [ɛ] and [E].

[*e*] Higher mid unrounded front vowel. It occurs with length in all the positions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*e:ṇɛ*] | /*e:ṇe*/ | cloth cradle |
| [*re:ḷi*ˇ] | /*re:ḷi*/ | a hall in the house |
| [*pe:*] | /*pe:*/ | ghost |

[ɛ] Lower-mid unrounded front vowel. It occurs only in the final position.

[*p*ʌ*ṇdɛ*] /*pante*/ pandar

[*E*] Mean-mid unrounded front vowel. It occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*Ettɛ*] | /*ette*/ | a device used to lift water from a low surface |
| [*kEuḷi*ˇ] | /*kevḷi*/ | house lizard |

1.4.1.3. */a/*

*/a/* has three allophones [ʌ], [˂ʌ] and [*a*].

[*a*] Low-central unrounded vowel. It occurs with length in all the positions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*a:ppɛ*] | */a:ppe/* | ladle |
| [*sa:vɛ*] | */ca:ve/* | cock |
| [*truuṣa:*] | */truvṣa:/* | festival |

[˂ʌ] Lower-mid unrounded back (slightly fronted) vowel. It occurs only in the final position.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*Epp*˂ʌ] | */eppa/* | when |
| [*n*ʌ*ṛ*˂ʌ] | */naṭa/* | walk |

[ʌ] Lower-mid unrounded back vowel. It occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [ʌ*čči*ʸ] | */acci/* | press |
| [*k*ʌ*ṭṭɨ*] | */kaṭṭu/* | build/tie |

1.4.1.4. */o/*

*/o/* has three allophones [*o*], [Ω] and [ɔ].

[*o*] High-mid rounded back vowel. It occurs with length in all the positions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*o:kka:ḷi*ʸ] | */o:kka:ḷi/* | vomit |
| [*ko:urɔ̃*] | */ko:vrom/* | temple tower |
| [*po:*] | */po:/* | go |

[ɔ] Lower-mid rounded back vowel. It occurs medially before -m when it is followed by #

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [ku:ṛɔ̃] | /ku:ṭom/ | hall |
| [na:sɔ̃] | /na:com/ | wastage |

[Ω] Mean-mid rounded back vowel. It occurs elsewhere

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [Ωṛi^Y] | /oṭi/ | break |
| [mΩv^<Λ] | /mova/ | daughter |
| [ΛvΛnuΩ] | /avanuo/ | they (mas). |

1.4.1.5. /u/

/u/ has three allophones [u] , [U] and [ɨ]:

[u] High back rounded vowel. It occurs with length in all the positions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [u:δa:] | /u:ta:/ | violet colour |
| [nu:rɨ] | /nu:ru/ | hundred |
| [pu:] | /pu:/ | flower |

[U] Lower high rounded back vowel. It occurs in the initial syllable and before /o/.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [Uḷi^Y] | /uḷi/ | chissel |
| [kUṇdɨ] | /kuntu/ | sit |
| [ΛδUΩ] | /atuo/ | they (neu.) |

[ɨ] High central unrounded vowel. It occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [kΛṛɨkkɛ̃] | /kaṭukkəm/ | an ornament |
| [si:ḷɨ] | /ci:ḷu/ | pus |

## 1.4.2. Consonants

### 1.4.2.1. *Stops*

#### 1.4.2.1.1. /*p*/

/*p*/ has two allophones [*β*] and [*p*].

[*β*] Bilabial voiced slit fricative. It occurs intervocally and after /r/.

[*nIru:βiˇ*] /*niru:pi*/ prove

[*tΩṛ∧rβɨ*] /*toṭarpu*/ connection

[*p*] Bilabial voiceless stop. It occurs elsewhere

[*pIliˇ*] /*pili*/ tiger

[*pla:kkɨ*] /*pla:kku*/ an ornament

#### 1.4.2.1.2. /*b*/

/*b*/ has only one allophone [b]

[*b*] Bilabial voiced stop.

[*tUmbɛ*] /*tumbe*/ a plant

[*bo:ɣɔ̃*] /*bo:kom*/ enjoyment

#### 1.4.2.1.3. /*t*/

/*t*/ has tree allophones [*δ*], [d] and [*t*].

[*δ*] Dental voiced slit fricative. It occurs intervocally and after /*y*/.

[*si:δ∧nɔ̃*] /*ci:tanom*/ dowry

[*va:iδa:*] /*va:yta:*/ adjournment

[*d*] Dental voiced stop. It occurs after the nasal /*n*/.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*p*∧*n̪d*ε] | /*pante*/ | pandar |

[*t*] Dental voiceless stop. It occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*tIn̪n̪*ε] | /*tin̪n̪e*/ | an elevated place in front of the house |
| [*k*∧*tt*ɪ] | /*kattu*/ | shout |

1.4.2.1.4. /*ṭ*/

/*ṭ*/ has three allophones [*ḍ*], [*ṛ*] and [*ṭ*].

[*ḍ*] Retroflex voiced stop. It occurs only after nasal /*ṇ*/.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*t*Ω*ṇḍ*ε] | /*toṇṭe*/ | throat |

[*ṛ*] Retroflex voiced flap. It occurs intervocalI medially when preceded by *p*, *k*, *r*, *v* and *y* and followed by *n* and *r*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*m*∧*ṛ*∧*yã*:] | /*maṭaya*:*m*/ | a bird |
| [*kṛe*:*ri*ˇ] | /*kṭe*:*ri*/ | buffalo |
| [*Fpṛi*`] | /*epṭi*/ | how |
| *kU*ɪ*ṛ*ɪ] | /*kurṭu*/ | blindness |
| [*j*∧*uṛa*·*l*ɪ] | /*javṭa*:*lu*/ | boasting |
| [*na*:*iṛ*ɪ] | /*na*:*yṭu*/ | a caste name |
| [*n*∧*ṛra*:*jẼ*] | /*naṭra*:*jen*/ | a personal name (mas.) |
| [*o*:*ṛn*ɔ̃] | /*o*:*ṭnom*/ | ran-we |

[ṭ] Retroflex voiceless stop. It occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*ṭIkkEṭṭɨ*] | /*ṭikkeṭṭu*/ | ticket |
| [*∧ṭṭIɣε*] | /*aṭṭike*/ | an ornament |
| [*k∧ṣṭɔ̃*] | /*kaṣṭom*/ | difficulty |

1.4.2.1.5. /*c*/

/*c*/ has two allophones [*s*] and [*č*]

[*č*] Palatal voiceless affricate. It occurs medially when germinated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*p∧ččε*] | /*pacce*/ | green colour |
| [*m∧ččInIččiʸ*] | /*maccinicci*/ | wife's younger sister |

[*s*] Alveolar voiceless groove fricative. It occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*so:ṛiʸ*] | /*co:ṭi*/ | decorate |
| [*u:siʸ*] | /*u:ci*/ | needle |
| [*p∧rsɔ̃*] | /*parcom*/ | dowry |

1 4.2.1.6. /*j*/

/*j*/ has only one allophone [*ǰ*]

[*ǰ*] Palatal voiced affricate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*ǰ∧δε*] | /*jate*/ | pair |
| [*ra:ǰa:*] | /*ra:ja:*/ | king |
| [*k∧ñǰiʸ*] | /*kañji*/ | gruel |

1.4.2.1.7. /*k*/

/*k*/ has two allophones [ɣ] and [*k*]

[ɣ] Velar voiced slit fricative. It occurs intervocally and after *r*, *ḷ*, *l*, and *y*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [Eɣ ɨrɨ] | /*ekuru*/ | tooth gum |
| [*ma:r* ɣ ʌ*ḻi*ʸ] | /*ma:rkaḻi*/ | name of a month |
| [*k*Ω*ḷ* ɣ ε] | /*koḷke*/ | principle |
| [*va:ḻ*× ˂ʌ] | /*va:ḻka*/ | live long |
| [*v*ʌ*i̯* ɣ *a:si*ʸ] | /*vayka:ci*/ | name of a month |

[*k*] Velar Voiceless stop. It occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*kIḷi*ʸ] | /*kiḷi*/ | parrot |
| [*vEkk*ɔ̃] | /*vekkom*/ | shyness |

1.4.2.1.8. /*g*/

/*g*/ has only one allophone [*g*]

[*g*] Velar voiced stop.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*gUṇḍɨ*] | /*guṇṭu*/ | stoutness |
| [*ka:ṅg*ε] | /*ka:nge*/ | heat |
| [*vIgr*ʌ ɣ ɔ̃] | /*vigrakom*/ | idol of a diety |

1.4.2.2. *Nasals*

1.4.2.2.1. /*m*/

/*m*/ has two allophones [~] and [*m*]

[~][1] Nasalization. It occurs as a co-occurring feature of the preceding vowels *e*, *o*, *a*: and *u*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*pe.rε̃*] | /*pe:rem*/ | grandson |
| [*v*ʌ*ṉṉã*:] | /*vaṉṉa:m*/ | washerman |
| [*Ellã*:] | /*ella:m*/ | all |
| [*p*ʌ*ḷɔ̃*] | /*paḷom*/ | fruit |
| [*v*ʌ*rɨ̃*] | /*varum*/ | it will come |

[*m*] Bilabial voiced nasal. It occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*mEri*ʸ] | /*meri*/ | step |
| [*sIma:rɨ*] | /*cima:ru*/ | approximately |
| [*mrUδ*ʌ*ṅgɔ̃*] | /*mrutangom*/ | a musical drum |
| [ʌ*mma*:] | /*amma*:/ | mother |
| [*te:ima:nɔ̃*] | /*te:yma:nom*/ | wear and tear |

1.4.2.2.2. /*n*/

/*n*/ has three allophones [*n̪*], [*ṅ*] and [*n*].

[*n̪*] Dental voiced nasal. It occurs only before dental voiceless stop /t/.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*sin̪dɨ*] | /*ci:ntu*/ | remove (as in phlegm) |
| [*ka:n̪dɔ̃*] | /*ka:ntom*/ | magnet |

---

1 Here all instances of nasalization have been phonemicised invariably as /*m*/. This /*m*/ can be derived either

[ṅ] Velar voiced nasal. It occurs only before velar voiced stop /g/.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [ka:ṅgɛ] | /ka:nge/ | heat |
| [eṅgɛ] | /enge/ | where |

[n] Alveolar voiced nasal. It occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [ni:kkɨ] | /ni:kku/ | remove |
| [ʌrččʌnɛ] | /arccane/ | worship |
| [nʌnmɛ] | /nanme/ | good |

1.4.2.2.3. /ṇ/

/ṇ/ has only one allophone [ṇ].

[ṇ] Retroflex voiced nasal. It occurs only medially.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [tIṇiˇ] | /tiṇi/ | insert |
| [pΩṇʌyɛ] | /poṇaye/ | plough |
| [Uṇmɛ] | /uṇme/ | truth |
| [kʌṇṇɨ] | kaṇṇu/ | eye |

1.4.2.2.4. /ñ/

/ñ/ has only one allophone [ñ].

[ñ] Palatal voiced nasal. It occurs initially and medially only.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [ña:βʌɣɔ̃] | /ña:pakom/ | remembrance |

---

from *mp* /*m*/ or *mp* /*n*/ involving neutralization. In cases like *mp*/*ella:m*/ the /*m*/ is derivable from *mp*/*m*/ and in instances such as mp/*vaṇṇa:n*/ it is derivable from mp/*n*/.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*Iñ*jɛ] | /*iñje*/ | here |
| [*mu:ñjIrɨ*] | /*mu:ñjiru*/ | musk rat |

1.4.2.3. *Fricative*

/ṣ/ has only one allophone [ṣ]

[ṣ] Retroflex voiceless groove fricative. It occurs only medially.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*si:ṣa:*] | /*ci:ṣa:*/ | bottle |
| [*trUuṣa:*] | /*truvṣa:*/ | festival |
| [ʌ*mma:ṣɛ*] | /*amma:ṣe*/ | new moon |

1.4.2.4. *Laterals*

1.4.2.4.1. /*l*/

/*l*/ has only one allophone [*l*]

[*l*] Alveolar voiced lateral continuant. It occurs in all the positions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*lIṅgɔ̃*] | /*lingom*/ | idol of Lord Śiva |
| [*sEl*ʌ*ndi*] | /*celanti*/ | spider |
| [*ko:ilɨ*] | /*ko:ylu*/ | temple |
| [*k*ʌ*llɨ*] | /*kallu*/ | stone |
| [*kla:ṭṭa:*] | /*kla:ṭṭa:*/ | riot |

1.4.2.4.2. /*ḷ*/

/*ḷ*/ has only one allophone [*ḷ*].

[*ḷ*] Retroflex voiced lateral continuant. It occurs only medially.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*ka:ḷã:*] | /*ka:ḷa:m*/ | mushroom |
| [*vEḷḷa:ḷčči*ˇ] | /*veḷḷa:ḷcci*/ | woman of velḷala caste |
| [*kḷa:kka:*] | /*kḷa:kka:*/ | carissa fruit |

1.4.2.5. *Tap*

1.4.2.5.1. /*r*/

/*r*/ has only one allophone [*r*].

[*r*] Alveolar voiced single tap trill. It occurs only initially and medially.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*rEṇḍɨ*] | /*reṇṭu*/ | two |
| [*i:rɨ*] | /*i:ru*/ | egg of louse |
| [*vErlɨ*] | /*verlu*/ | finger |
| [*p∧i̯rɨ*] | /*payru*/ | crop |

1.4.2.6. *Approximants*

1.4.2.6.1. /*v*/

/*v*/ has two allophones [*u̯*] and [*v*]

[*u̯*] High back rounded non-syllabic voiced. It occurs medially in the V – C environment.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [*sEu̯ṛi*ˇ] | /*cevṭi*/ | palm leaf manuscript |

[v] Labio-dental semi vowel. It occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [vIβu:δi$^{Y}$] | /vipu:ti/ | sacred ashes |
| [sa:vi$^{Y}$] | /ca:vi/ | key |
| [ke:ḷvi$^{Y}$] | /ke:ḷvi/ | question |
| [sEvvɑ:] | /cevva:/ | Tuesday |

1.4.2.6.2. /ḷ/

/ḷ/ has only one allophone [ḷ].

[ḷ] Retroflex lateralized voiced approximant. It occurs only medially.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [kya:ḷɛ̃] | /kya:ḷem/ | medicinal extract |
| [kUḷi$^{Y}$] | /kuḷi/ | pit |
| [ke:ḷvi$^{Y}$] | /ke:ḷvi/ | question |

1.4.2.6.3. /y/

[y] has only one allophone [i̯].

[i̯] High front unrounded non-syllabic vocoid. It occurs in all the positions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [i̯u: ɣ i$^{Y}$] | /yu:ki/ | guess |
| [kΩṭṭa:ii̯$^{Y}$] | /koṭṭa:yi/ | yawn |
| [t∧i̯] | /tay/ | name of a month |

## 1.5. Phonemic Clusters

1.5.0. There is only one vowel cluster that occurs in this dialect. But many consonant clusters are found to

occur in the initial and medial positions. Vowel cluster occurs only in the medial and final positions and it is of the type-$V_1 V_2$. Initial consonant clusters are of the type $C_1C_2$- and medial consonant clusters are of the types -$C_1C_1$-, -$C_1C_2$-, -$C_1C_1C_2$-, -$C_1C_2C_2$-, -$C_1C_2C_3$-, -$C_1C_2C_1$- and -$C_1C_2C_3C_4$-. Altogether there are 166 consonant clusters.

### 1.5.1. Vowel cluster - $V_1V_2$ type

| S. No. | cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *-uo/ uo-* | *atuo* | those-they (neu.) |
| | | *avanuoḷe* | them |

### 1.5.2. Consonant Clusters

#### 1.5.2.1. Initial Clusters - $C_1C_2$ type

| S. No. | cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *pn-* | *pna:ttu* | blabber |
| 2 | *pl-* | *pla:kku* | an ornament |
| 3 | *pḷ-* | *pḷa:cci* | bamboo stick |
| 4 | *pr-* | *pra:ntu* | eagle |
| 5 | *tl-* | *tla:muḷukku* | oil-bath |
| 6 | *tḷ-* | *tḷa:yarom* | nine hundred |
| 7 | *tr-* | *tre:kom* | body |
| 8 | *ty-* | *tya:kom* | sacrifice |
| 9 | *cn-* | *cne:kom* | friendship |
| 10 | *cl-* | *clo:kom* | proverb |

| S.No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | *kṭ-* | *kṭa:ranga:* | a kind of norengi |
| 12 | *kl-* | *kla:ṭṭa:* | riot |
| 13 | *kḷ-* | *kḷa:kka:* | carissa fruit |
| 14 | *kr-* | *kruta:* | side-burns |
| 15 | *ky-* | *kya:ḷem* | a medicinal extract |
| 16 | *gr-* | *gra:mom* | village |
| 17 | *mr-* | *mrutangom* | a musical drum |
| 18 | *vḷ-* | *vḷa:micci* | a medicinal root |
| 19 | *vr-* | *vra:ṭe* | one sovereign weight |
| 20 | *vy-* | *vya:ḷem* | Thursday |

1.5.2.2. *Medial clusters*

1.5.2.2.1. *Two consonant clusters*

1.5.2.2.1.1. $-C_1C_1-$ *type*

| S.No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *-pp-* | *a:ppe* | ladle |
| 2 | *-tt-* | *cette* | for some time |
| 3 | *-ṭṭ-* | *koṭṭa:* | cattle shed |
| 4 | *-cc-* | *maccinicci* | wife's younger sister |
| 5 | *-kk-* | *ve:kka:ḷom* | sultriness |
| 6 | *-mm-* | *amma:* | mother |
| 7 | *-nn-* | *anna:ciyom* | unnecessary |
| 8 | *-ṇṇ-* | *kuṇṇi* | narrow water channel |

| S.No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | -ll- | *kollava:ca* | backyard |
| 10 | -ḷḷ- | *veḷḷe* | white |
| 11 | -rr- | *varra:m* | comes-he |
| 12 | -vv- | *vavva:* | bat |
| 13 | -yy- | *moyyi* | presentation given at the time of marriage |

1.5.2.2.1.2. $-C_1C_2-$ *type*

| S.No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | -pt- | *pra:ptom* | effect of past action |
| 2 | -pṭ- | *epṭi* | how |
| 3 | -pm- | *upma:* | an edible |
| 4 | -pn- | *upna:ru* | salt water channel |
| 5 | -pl- | *tipli* | long pepper |
| 6 | -pḷ- | *topḷu* | naval pit |
| 7 | -pr- | *otuprom* | corner |
| 8 | -tn- | *motna:ḷu* | first day |
| 9 | -tl- | *batlu* | answer |
| 10 | -tr | *mo:trom* | gold ring |
| 11 | -ty- | *u:tyom* | gain |
| 12 | -ṭc- | *leṭcom* | lakh |
| 13 | -ṭḷ- | *kaṭḷu:ru* | name of a place |
| 14 | -ṭr- | *naṭra:ja:* | Lord Nataraja |
| 15 | -ṭn- | *o:ṭna:m* | ran-he |
| 16 | -cp- | *a:cpattri* | hospital |

| S.No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | *-ct-* | *kactu:ri* | a personal name (fem.) |
| 18 | *-cn-* | *ko:ro:cne* | bezoar taken from the stomach of cows |
| 19 | *-cṇ-* | *pu:cṇi* | pumpkin |
| 20 | *-cr-* | *avacrom* | urgency |
| 21 | *-cv-* | *mini:cvarem* | name of a God |
| 22 | *-cy-* | *avacyom* | neccessity |
| 23 | *-jr-* | *vajrom* | a gum |
| 24 | *-jy-* | *ra:jyom* | state |
| 25 | *-gr-* | *vigrakom* | idol of a diety |
| 26 | *-mb-* | *jambam* | boasting |
| 27 | *-mn-* | *kamna:ṭṭi* | widow |
| 28 | *-mḷ-* | *ṭamḷaru* | a tumbler |
| 29 | *-mr-* | *cemriya:ṭu* | goat |
| 30 | *-my-* | *ramyom* | beauty |
| 31 | *-nt-* | *a:nte* | owl |
| 32 | *-ng-* | *cingom* | lion |
| 33 | *-nm-* | *nanme* | good |
| 34 | *-nr-* | *pinre* | braid-you (sg.) |
| 35 | *-ny-* | *ta:nyom* | grains |
| 36 | *-ṇṭ-* | *caṇṭe* | quarrel |
| 37 | *-ṇm-* | *uṇme* | truth |
| 38 | *-ṇr-* | *paṇra:* | does-she |
| 39 | *-ṇy-* | *puṇyom* | virtue of a past action |
| 40 | *-ñj-* | *mu:ñjiru* | musk rat |

| S.No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | -ṣṭ- | *kaṣṭom* | difficulty |
| 42 | -ṣṇ- | *uṣṇom* | heat |
| 43 | -lc- | *kolcu* | chain |
| 44 | -lr- | *ja:lra:* | a musical instrument |
| 45 | -ly- | *kalya:ṇom* | marriage |
| 46 | -lt- | *poltu* | time |
| 47 | -ḷv- | *keḷ:vi* | question |
| 48 | -rp- | *toṭarpu* | connection |
| 49 | -rt- | *ertu* | bull |
| 50 | -rṭ- | *kurṭu* | blindness |
| 51 | -rc- | *varce* | dowry |
| 52 | -rk- | *ma:rkaḷi* | name of a month |
| 53 | -rg- | *e:rgannu* | air-gun |
| 54 | -rm- | *pirmaṇe* | a buffer-pad |
| 55 | -rn- | *ernu:ṟu* | two hundred |
| 56 | -rṇ- | *ca:rṇi* | a ladle |
| 57 | -rs- | *purṣem* | husband |
| 58 | -rl- | *orlu* | mortar |
| 59 | -rḷ- | *urḷakeḷangu* | potato |
| 60 | -rv- | *po:rve* | bed sheet |
| 61 | -ry- | *a:ccaryom* | wonder |
| 62 | -vt- | *kavta:ri* | a bird |
| 63 | -vṭ- | *cevṭi* | palm manuscript |
| 64 | -vc- | *avca:ri* | prostitute |
| 65 | -vn- | *pavnu* | sovereign |

| S.N.o | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | *-vṇ-* | *a:vṇi* | name of a month |
| 67 | *-vṣ-* | *truvṣa:* | festival |
| 68 | *-vl-* | *ke:vlom* | meanness |
| 69 | *-vḷ-* | *kovḷe* | a vessel |
| 70 | *-vr-* | *kavru* | rope |
| 71 | *-yt-* | *va:yta:* | adjournment |
| 72 | *-yṭ-* | *na:yṭu* | a caste |
| 73 | *-yc-* | *pa:ycom* | a sweet dish |
| 74 | *-yk-* | *vayka:ci* | name of a month |
| 75 | *-ym-* | *te:yma:nom* | wear and tear |
| 76 | *-yn-* | *mayna:* | a bird |
| 77 | *-yṇ-* | *payṇi* | palmyra juice |
| 78 | *-yl-* | *ko:ylu* | temple |
| 79 | *-yr-* | *tayriyom* | boldness |
| 80 | *-yv-* | *ca:yvu na:rkka:li* | easy chair |

1.5.2.2.2. Three Consonant Clusters

1.5.2.2.2.1. $-C_1C_1C_2$ - type

| S. No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *-ppn-* | *tiruppna:m* | turned-he |
| 2 | *-ppr-* | *tuppra:* | spits-she |
| 3 | *-ttn-* | *na:ttna:* | husband's sister |
| 4 | *-ttl-* | *vettle* | betel leaf |
| 5 | *-ttr-* | *pattrom* | document |

| S.No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | *-tty-* | *va:ttyom* | a musical instrument |
| 7 | *-ṭṭn-* | *paṭṭnavem* | man of saurashtra community |
| 8 | *-ṭṭṇ-* | *ra:ṭṭṇom* | a merry go round |
| 9 | *-ṭṭl-* | *neṭṭlingamarom* | a tree |
| 10 | *-ṭṭr-* | *paṭṭre* | workshop |
| 11 | *-ṭṭy-* | *na:ṭṭyom* | dance |
| 12 | *-ccn-* | *ka:ccnem* | boiled-I |
| 13 | *-ccr-* | *pa:ccra:m* | irrigates-he |
| 14 | *-kkn-* | *aṭukkna:* | piled-up-she |
| 15 | *-kkḷ-* | *tavakkḷe* | frog |
| 16 | *-kkr-* | *aṭakkre* | control-you (sg.) |
| 17 | *-kky* | *po:kkyom* | mortgage |

1.5.2.2.2.2. -$C_1C_2C_2$- *type*

| S.No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *-lpp-* | *vekalppom* | difference in understanding |
| 2 | *-ḷpp-* | *ta:ḷppu* | low status |
| 3 | *-ḷcc-* | *veḷḷa:ḷcci* | woman of Vellala caste |
| 4 | *-ḷkk-* | *va:ḷkke* | life |
| 5 | *-rpp-* | *kerppom* | pregnancy |
| 6 | *-rtt-* | *ka:rttike* | name of a month |
| 7 | *-rṭṭ-* | *porṭṭa:cl* | name of a month |

| S.No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | *-rcc-* | *arccane* | a form of worship |
| 9 | *-rkk-* | *ma:rkkom* | way |
| 10 | *-vtt-* | *kavttu* | topple |
| 11 | *-vṭṭ-* | *ti:vṭṭi* | a torch |
| 12 | *-vkk-* | *cavkku* | a tree |
| 13 | *-ypp-* | *a:yppu* | a peg |
| 14 | *-ytt-* | *na:yttukeḻame* | Sunday |
| 15 | *-ykk-* | *va:ykka:* | narrow water channel |

1.5.2.2.2.3. $-C_1C_2C_3-$ *type*

| Sl.No: | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *-mbṭ-* | *a:mbṭeya:n* | husband |
| 2 | *-mbn-* | *tirumbna:* | turned-she |
| 3 | *-mbḷ-* | *embḷatu* | eighty |
| 4 | *-mbr-* | *maṇyambra:* | a dove |
| 5 | *-ntr-* | *ni:ntrem* | swim-I |
| 6 | *-nty-* | *intya:* | India |
| 7 | *-ngḷ-* | *bangḷa:* | bungalow |
| 8 | *-ngr-* | *va:ngra:* | buys-she |
| 9 | *-ñjn-* | *uruñjna:* | sucked-she |
| 10 | *-ñjr-* | *keñjra:m* | begs-he |
| 11 | *-ṇṭn-* | *to:ṇṭnom* | dug-we |
| 12 | *-ṇṭr-* | *coraṇṭra:n* | scratches-he |
| 13 | *-rpṭ-* | *urpṭi* | total number of a particular thing |

| S.No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | *-rtn-* | *ti:va:rtne* | a worship |
| 15 | *-rty-* | *camba:rtyom* | earning |
| 16 | *-rṭṇ-* | *cavarṭṇe* | care-taking |
| 17 | *-vnt-* | *to:vnti* | mode of dressing by women |
| 18 | *-vṇṭ-* | *kavṇṭaru* | a caste |

1.5.2.2.2.4. $-C_1C_2C_1-$ type

| S. No. | Cluster | Illustration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *-ntn-* | *ce:ntna:* | drew water-she |
| 2 | *-ngn-* | *va:ngna:* | bought-she |

1.5.2.2.2.5. $-C_1C_2C_3C_4-$ type

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *-yntr-* | *ca:yntrom* | evening |

## 1.6. Syllabic patterns

1.6.0. A short or long vowel ($\overset{\smile}{V}$) forms the *peak* or nucleus of each syllable. A vowel peak may have an *onset* as a consonant (C) or consonant cluster (CC) and a *coda* in the same way as that of the onset.

Syllables are classified into three types viz. 1. initial syllable, 2. medial syllable and 3. final syllable. Each of these three types are sub-classified into 1. open syllable and 2. close syllable.

### 1.6.1. Initial Syllable

There are sixteen types of initial syllables of which six are open and ten close. They are: V–, V̄–, CV–, CV̄ , CCV–, CCV̄ , VC–, V̄C, CVC–, CV̄C–, VCC–, V̄CC–, CVCC–, CV̄CC–, CCVC– and CCV̄C–.

1.6.1.1. *Open types*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | V- | : | *e-ṭe* |
| 2 | V̄– | : | *i:–ru* |
| 3 | CV– | : | *ca–te* |
| 4 | CV̄– | : | *ca:–ve* |
| 5 | CCV– | : | *kru–ta:* |
| 6 | CCV̄– | : | *vya:-ḻem* |

1.6.1.2 *Close types*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | VC– | : | *uṣ–ṇom* |
| 2 | V̄C– | : | *i:k–ki* |
| 3 | CVC– | : | *paṭ–ṭu* |
| 4 | CV̄C– | : | *ki:t–tu* |
| 5 | VCC– | : | *ent–rom* |
| 6 | V̄CC– | : | *a:mb–ḷe* |
| 7 | CVCC– | : | *kerp–pom* |
| 8 | CV̄CC– | : | *ca:yn–trom* |
| 9 | CCVC– | : | *truv–ṣa:* |
| 10 | CCV̄C– | : | *kla:ṭ-ṭa:* |

### 1.6.2. Medial Syllable

Of the medial syllable of the items there are eight types of which four are open and four close. They are: –CV–, –CV̄–, –CCV–, –CCV̄-, –CVC–, -CV̄C–, -CVCC- and –CV̄CC–.

#### 1.6.2.1. *Open types*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | –CV– | : | *t!a:–ya–rom* |
| 2 | –CV̄– | : | *ce:r-ma:-nom* |
| 3 | -CCV– | : | *em–bḷa–tu* |
| 4 | –CCV̄– | : | *o:–mat–tra:–kom* |

#### 1.6.2.2. *Close types*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | –CVC– | : | *va–ric–ci* |
| 2 | –CV̄C– | : | *ma–ru:n–ge* |
| 3 | –CVCC– | : | *ca–varṭ-ṇe* |
| 4 | -CV̄CC– | : | *cam–ba:rt-yom* |

### 1.6.3. Final Syllable

Of the final syllable of the items there are eight types of which five are open and three close. They are: –V, –CV, –CV̄, –CCV, –CCV̄, –CVC, –CV̄C and –CCVC.

#### 1.6.3.1. *open types*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | –V | : | *a–va–nu–o* |
| 2 | –CV | : | *pa:ṭ–ṭu* |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | -CV̄ | : | *ra:-ja:* |
| 4 | -CCV | : | *ra:t-tri* |
| 5 | -CCV̄ | : | *na:t-tna:* |

1.6:3.2. *Close types*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | -CVC | : | *clo:-kom* |
| 2 | -CV̄C | : | *ma-ṭa-ya:m* |
| 3 | -CCVC | : | *ca:yn-trom* |

# 2

# Nouns

**2.0.** Nouns are those forms which can take case suffixes.

## 2.1. Noun Stems: Classification

Nouns of this dialect are classified into (i) substant-tives and (ii) Pronouns. Substantive noun stems are broadly classified into two types viz. 1. stems taking gender number suffixes and 2. Inherent nouns.

### 2.1.1. Stems taking gender-number suffixes

Those stems which take gender number suffixes are classified on the basis of the masculine singular suffixes. Each main class is further sub-divided on the basis of the feminine and epicene plural suffixes they take. There are five main classes of the stems.

2.1.1.1. Stems which take masculine singular *-an* (2.2.1.1.).

| | |
|---|---|
| *eṭay-an* | shepherd |
| *aṇṇ-an* | elder brother |
| *pe:r-an* | grand son etc. |

2.1.1.1.1. Those stems which take feminine singular *aḷ* (2.2.2.1).

| | |
|---|---|
| *mak-* | child |

2.1.1.1.2. Those stems which take *-cci* (2.2.2.5) as feminine singular suffix

| | |
|---|---|
| *kombuka:r-* | a caste |
| *veḷḷa:ḷ-* | a caste |

2.1.1.1.3. Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-acci* (2.2.2.10).

| | |
|---|---|
| *oṭṭ-* | a caste |
| *tomb-* | a caste |
| *tulukk-* | a caste |
| *kaḷ-* | a caste |
| *na:ykk-* | a caste |
| *vaḷḷu-* | a caste |

2.1.1.1.4. Those stems which take feminine singular suffix - *i* (2.2.2.6).

| | |
|---|---|
| *aṇṇ-* | brother |
| *ortt-* | one |

| | |
|---|---|
| *u:ṭṭukka:r–* | person possessing a house |
| *paṇakka:r–* | rich person. |
| *pa:ṭṭ–* | old |
| *pa:lka:r-* | milk vendor |
| *kuttuka:r-* | a caste |
| *ku:n–* | hump back |
| *ma:m–* | uncle/aunt |
| *mo:ḷakka:r–* | a caste |
| *ve:lakka:r-* | one who does work, etc. |

2.1.1.1.5. Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *–tti* (2.2.2.3).

| | |
|---|---|
| *eṭay–* | a caste |
| *pe:r-* | name |
| *paṭṭna–* | a caste |
| *paray-* | drum |
| *cembaṭa–* | a caste |
| *kakkiḷa–* | a caste |
| *koca–* | a caste |
| *kora–* | a caste |
| *va:ṇi–* | a caste |

2.1.1.1.6. Those stems which take *-ar* (2 2.7.4) as epicene plural suffix.

| | |
|---|---|
| *eṭay–* | a caste |
| *oṭṭ–* | a caste |
| *patt–* | a caste |

| | |
|---|---|
| *paṭṭna-* | a caste |
| *paray-* | drum |
| *tomp-* | a caste |
| *tulukk-* | muslim |
| *cempaṭa* | a caste |
| *kakkiḷa-* | a caste |
| *kaḷ-* | a caste |
| *koca-* | a caste |
| *kombuka:r-* | a caste |
| *kora-* | a caste |
| *na:ykk-* | a caste |
| *veḷḷa:ḷ-* | a caste |
| *vaḷḷu-* | a caste |
| *va:ṇi-* | a caste |

2.1.1.2. stems which take masculine singular suffix *-a:n* (2.2.1.2).

| | |
|---|---|
| *att-* | aunt's son/daughter |
| *pa:pp-* | a caste |
| *ca:ṇ-* | a caste |
| *karay-* | a caste |
| *ko:n-* | a caste |
| *macc-* | brother/sister-in-law |
| *na:ṭ-* | a caste |
| *vaṇ-* | a caste |
| *veṭṭi-* | a caste |

2.1.1.2.1. Those stems which take *-a:ṭṭi* (2.2.2.4) as feminine singular suffix.

| | |
|---|---|
| *pa:pp-* | a caste |
| *ca:ṇ-* | a caste |
| *karaj-* | a caste |
| *na:ṭ-* | a caste |
| *vaṇ-* | a caste |

2.1.1.2.2. Those stems which take *-a:cci* (2.2.2.7) as feminine singular suffix.

| | |
|---|---|
| *att-* | aunt's son/daughter |

2.1.1.2.3 Those stems which take *-inicci* (2.2.2.8.) as feminine singular suffix.

| | |
|---|---|
| *macc-* | brother/sister-in-law |

2.1.1.2.4. Those stems which take epicene plural suffix *-a:r* (2.2.7.5.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *pa:pp-* | a caste |
| *ca:ṇ-* | a caste |
| *karay-* | a caste |
| *ko:n-* | a caste |
| *na:ṭ-* | a caste |
| *vaṇ-* | a caste |

2.1.1.3. Stems which take masculine singular *-vdn* (2.2.1.3.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *i-* | this |
| *e-* | which |

| | |
|---|---|
| *a-* | that |
| *talay* | head |
| *cel* | young |
| *keḷa* | old |

2.1.1.3.1. Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-vaḷ* (2.2.2.2.), honorific singular *-var* (2.2.5.) and epicene plural *-vankaḷ* (2.2.7.1.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *i-* | this |
| *e-* | which |
| *a-* | that |

2.1.1.3.2. Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-vi* (2.2.2.9.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *talay-* | head |
| *cel-* | young |
| *keḷa* | old |

2.1.1.4. Stems which can take masculine singular suffix $-\phi$ (2.2.1.4)

| | |
|---|---|
| *a:ca:ri* | a caste |
| *piḷḷe* | a caste |
| *pariya:ri* | a caste |
| *to:ṭṭi* | a caste |
| *ceṭṭi* | a caste |
| *cakkili* | a caste |
| *ko:muṭṭi* | a caste |
| *ku:tta:ṭi* | dancer |

| | |
|---|---|
| *noṇṭi* | lame person |
| *va:tti* | teacher |

2.1.1.4.1. Those stems which take *-tti* (2 2.2.3.) as feminine singular.

| | |
|---|---|
| *pariya:ri* | a caste |
| *to:ṭṭi* | a caste |
| *ceṭṭi* | a caste |
| *cakkili* | a caste |
| *ko:muṭṭi* | a caste |
| *ku:tta:ṭi* | dancer |
| *noṇṭi* | lame person |
| *va:tti* | teacher |

2.1.1.4.2. Those, stems which take *-ma:r* (2.2.7.2.) and *-ma:ruoḷ* (2.2.7.2.) as epicene plural suffix.

| | |
|---|---|
| *piḷḷe* | a caste |
| *ceṭṭi* | a caste |
| *mantiri* | minister etc. |

2.1.1.4.3. Those stems which take *-uoḷ* (2.2.7.7.) as epicene plural suffix

| | |
|---|---|
| *a:ca:ri* | a caste |
| *pariya:ri* | a caste |
| *ko:muṭṭi* | a caste |
| *ku:tta:ṭi* | a caste |
| *noṇṭi* | lame person |
| *va:tti* | teacher |

2.1.1.4 4. Those stems which take epicene plural suffix *-r* (2.2.7.6.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *pala* | many |
| *cela* | few |
| *ella:...um* | all |

## 2.1.2. Inherent Nouns

Those stems which take no gender number suffixes in the singular and monomorphemic are called inherent nouns. These stems are classified into two types viz. 1. Proper-nouns and 2. Non-proper nouns.

### 2.1.2.1. *Proper-Nouns*

Proper noun stems are those which do not take plural suffixes. These stems are further divided into two groups viz. 1. Place names and 2. Personal names.

#### 2.1.2.1.1. *Place names*

Place names are those which can't take honorific singular or plural suffixes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *tiruva:calaṭi* | name of a place | |
| *ce:mbaram* | ,, | |
| *kiḷḷe* | ,, | |
| *kaṉakkarappaṭṭu* | ,, | |
| *ko:ḻippaḷḷam* | ,, | etc. |

### 2.1.2.1.2. *Personal Names*

Personal names are those which can't take plural suffixes.

| | |
|---|---|
| *a:rumukam* | a personal name (mas.) |
| *topḷa:n* | ,, |
| *caṇmukam* | ,, |
| *ci:ta:* | a personal name (fem.) |
| *kactu:ri* | ,, |
| *ra:camma:* | ,, etc. |

### 2.1.2.2. *Non-proper Nouns*

Non-proper nouns are those which take plural suffixes and they are classified into 1. Human nouns and 2. Non-human nouns.

### 2.1.2.2.1. *Human Nouns*

Human nouns are those which can take epicene plural suffixes (2.2.7.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *a:ḷ-* | person |
| *poṇ-* | lady |
| *tambi* | younger brother etc. |

### 2.1.2.2.2 *Non-human Nouns*

Non-human nouns are those which can take neuter peural suffix (2.2.4.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *u:r-* | village |

| | |
|---|---|
| *ceṭi* | plant |
| *koṭi* | creeper |
| *maram* | tree |
| *vi:ṭ-* | house |
| *ya:ne* | elephant etc. |

## 2.1.3. Pronouns

Pronouns are classified into 1. Personal pronouns and 2. other pronouns.

### 2.1.3.1. *Personal Pronouns*

Personal Pronouns are further classified into 1. First person, 2. Second person and 3. Third person pronouns. As in many other languages third person is denoted by the demonstrative bases.

#### 2.1.3.1.1. *First Person*

#### 2.1.3.1.1. *Singular*

There are two forms viz. *na:n* and *en-* to denote first person singular of which *en-* is the oblique base.

1. *en-* occurs before case suffixes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *en–e* | > | *enne* | me |
| *en–akku* | | | to me |

2. *na:n* occurs elsewhere

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *na:n* | # | I |
| *na:n-a:* | | is it I ? |

2.1.3.1.2. *Plural*

2.1.3.1.2.1. *Inclusive*

*namba* and *nambaḷ* are the two forms which denote first person inclusive pronoun.

1. *nambaḷ-* occurs before case suffixes

   *nambaḷ-a:le* by us (incl.)

2. *namba-* occurs elsewhere

   *namba* # we (incl.)

2.1.3.1.2.2. *Exclusive*

*na:ngaḷ* and *engaḷ-* are the two forms which denote first person exclusive plural of which *engaḷ* occurs as the oblique base.

1. *engaḷ-* occurs before case markers.

   *engaḷ-a:le* by us (excl.)

2. *na:ngaḷ-* occurs elsewhere.

   *na:ngaḷ* # < *na:nga* (we excl.)

2.1.3.1.2. *Second Person*

2.1.3.1.2.1. *Singular*

*ni:* and *on-* are the forms which represent second person singular of which *on-* occurs as the oblique base.

1. *on-* occurs before case markers.

   *on-e* > *onne* you (sg.) (acc.)

2. *ni:* occurs elsewhere.

*ni:* # > *ni:* you (sg.)

2.1.3.1.2.2. *Plural**

*ni:ngaḷ–* and *ongaḷ–* are the two forms which represent second person plural of which *ongaḷ–* occurs as oblique base.

1. *ongaḷ–* occurs before case markers.

*ongaḷ–a:le* by you (pl.)

2. *ni:ngaḷ–* occurs elsewhere.

*ni:ngaḷ–* # > *ni:nga* you (pl.)

2.1.3.1.3. *Third Person*

2.1.3.1.3.1. *Distant Demonstrative*

*a–* is the distant demonstrative marker.

*a–*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *a–van* > *avem* | | that–he |
| *a–vaḷ* > *ava* | | that–she |
| *a–tu* > | | that–it |
| *a–var* > *avaru* | | that–he (hon.) |

2.1.3.1.3.2 *Proximate Demonstrative*

*i–* is the only base form which represents proximate demonstrative.

---

* This marker denotes the honorific singular also.

*i–*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *i–van* | > | *ivem* | this–he |
| *i–vaḷ* | > | *iva* | this–she |
| *i–tu* | > | | this-it |
| *i–var* | > | *ivaru* | this–he (hon.) |

2.1.3.2. *Other Pronouns*

2.1.3.2.1. *Interrogative*

*e–* and *ya:–* are the two forms which denote interrogative base.

1. *ya:–* occurs before non-neuter suffix *–ru* (2.2.8).

   *ya:–ru* who

2. *e–* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *e–van* | > | *evem* | who (mas) |
| *e–vaḷ* | > | *eva* | who (fem.) |
| *e–tu* | > | | which |

2.1.3.2.2. *Reflexive Pronoun*

2.1.3.2.2.1. *Singular*

*ta:n* and *tan* are the forms which denote reflexive singular of which *tan–* is the oblique base.

1. *tan–* occurs before case suffixes.

   *tan–e* > *tanne* oneself (acc.)

2. *ta:n-* occurs elsewhere.

*ta:n #* oneself

2.1.3.2.2.2. *Plural*

*ta:ngaḷ-* and *tangaḷ-* are the two forms which represent reflexive plural of which *tangaḷ* occurs as the oblique base.

1. *tangaḷ-* occurs before case markers.

*tangaḷ-kku > tangaḷukku* to themselves

2. *ta:ngaḷ-* occurs elsewere.

*ta:ngaḷ # > ta:nga* themselves

## 2.2. Gender-Number Suffixes

### 2.2.1. Masculine Singular

Masculine singular is denoted by four different suffixes viz. *-an, -a:n, -van* and *-ϕ*.

2.2.1.1. *-an* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.1.

| | |
|---|---|
| *mak-an* | son |
| *veḷḷa:ḷ-an* | man of Vellala caste |
| *paray-an* | man of Paraya caste |

2.2.1.2. *-a:n* occurs after the stems of class 2.3.1.2.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ca:ṇ-a:n* | man of Nadar caste |
| *pa:pp-a:n* | man of Brahmin caste |

2.2.1.3. *-van* occurs after the stems of class 2.3.1.3.

| | |
|---|---|
| *a-van* | that-he |
| *i-van* | this-he |
| *talay-van* | leader (mas.) |

2.2.1.4. -$\phi$ occurs after the stems of class 2.3.1.4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ceṭṭi-$\phi$* | > | *ceṭṭi* | man of chettiar caste |
| *pariya:ri-$\phi$* | > | *pariya:ri* | man of Barber caste |

2.2.2. **Feminine Singular**

Feminine singular is represented by the suffixes viz. *-aḷ, -vaḷ, -tti, -a:tti, -cci, -acci, -i, -vi, -a:cci* and *-inicci.*

2.2.2.1. *-aḷ* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.1.1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *mak-aḷ* | > | *maka* | daughter |

2.2.2.2. *-vaḷ* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.3.1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a-vaḷ* | > | *ava* | that-she |
| *i-vaḷ* | > | *iva* | this-she |

2.2.2.3. *-tti* occurs after the stems of classes 2.1.1.1.5. and 2.1.1.4.1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *koca-tti* | | | woman of Potter caste |
| *paray-tti* | > | *paracci* | woman of Paraya caste |

2.2.2.4 *-a:tti* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.2.1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *vaṇ-a:tti* | > | *vaṇṇa:tti* | woman of washerman caste |
| *pa:pp-a:tti* | | | woman of Brahmin caste |

2.2.2.5. *-cci* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.1.2.

*veḷḷa:ḷ-cci* woman of Vellala caste

*kumbuka:r-cci* woman of cobbler community

2.2.2.6. *-i* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.1.4.

*ku:n-i* hump-backed woman

*ortt-i* one lady

2.2.2.7. *-a:cci* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.2.2.

*att-a:cci* aunt's daughter

2.2.2.8. *-inicci* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.2.3.

*macc-inicci* sister-in-law

2.2.2.9. *-vi* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.3.2.

*talay-vi* leader (fem.)

*keḻu-vi* old woman

2.2.2.10. *-acci* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.1.3.

*na:ykk-acci* woman of Naidu caste

*kaḷ-acci* > *kaḷḷacci* woman of Kallar caste

## 2.2.3. Neuter Singular

*-tu* is the only marker that denotes neuter singular and it occurs after the demonstrative and interrogative bases.

2.2.3.1. *-tu* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.3.1.

| | |
|---|---|
| *a-tu* | that-it |
| *i-tu* | this-it |
| *e-tu* | which |

## 2.2.4. Neuter Plural

*-tuoḷ* and *-uoḷ* are the two suffixes which represent neuter plural.

2.2.4.1. *-tuoḷ* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.3.1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a-tuoḷ* | > | *atuo* | those-they |
| *i-tuoḷ-e* | | | these-they (acc.) |

2.2.4.2. *-uoḷ* occurs elsewhere

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *u:r-uoḷ* | > | *u:ruo* | villages |
| *ceṭi-uoḷ* | > | *ceṭiyuo* | plants |
| *maram-uoḷ-e* | | | trees (acc.) |

## 2.2.5. Honorific Singular

*-var* and *-vangaḷ* are the two suffixes which denote honorific singular. To denote feminine the suffix *-vangaḷ*

alone is used whereas both *-var* and *-vangal* are used to denote masculine honorific. Both the suffixes occur after the demonstrative and interrogative bases.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a-var* | > | *avaru* | that-he |
| *i-var-e* | | | this-he (acc.) |
| *i-vangal* | > | *ivanga* | he/she |
| *a-vangal-a:le* | | | by him/she |

## 2.2.6. Common Plural

*-uol* denotes the common plural and it occurs only after gender-number markers (2.3.1, 2.3.2. and 2.3.3.).

2.2.6.1. *-uol* occurs after masculine singular (2.2.1.) and feminine sigular (2.2.2.) suffixes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *vella:l-an-uol* | > | *vella:lanuo* | men of vellala caste |
| *a-val-uol* | > | *avaluo* | those-they |
| *koca-tti-uol* | > | *kocattiyuo* | women of potter cast |

## 2.2.7. Epicene Plural

There are seven suffixes viz. *-vangal*, *-ma:r*, *ma:ruol*, *-ar*, *-a:r*, *-r*, and *-uol* to denote epicene plural category.

2.2.7.1. *-vangal* occurs after, the stems of class 2.1.1.3.1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a-vangal-e* | | | those-they (acc.) |
| *i-vangal* | > | *ivanga* | these-they |

2.2.7.2. *–ma:r* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.4.2 and it is in free variation with *-ma:ruol*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *piḷḷe–ma:r* | > *piḷḷema:ru* | people of vellala caste |
| *piḷḷe-ma:ruoḷ* | > *piḷḷema:ruo* | people of vellala caste |
| *ceṭṭi–ma:r* | > *ceṭṭima:ru* | people of chettiar caste |
| *ceṭṭi–ma:ruoḷ* | > *ceṭṭima:ruo* | people of chettiar caste |

2.2.7.4. *–ar* occurs after the stems of class 2-1.1.1.6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *eṭay–ar* | > *eṭayaru* | shepherds |
| *kaḷ-ar* | > *kaḷḷaru* | thieves |

2.2.7.5. *–a:r* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.2.4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *ko:n–a:r* | > *ko:na:ru* | people of konar caste |
| *na:ṭ–a:r* | > *na:ṭa:ru* | people of nadar caste |

2.2.7.6. *–r* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.4.4.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ella:–r -um* | all persons |
| *pala-r* | many persons |

2.2.7.7. *–uoḷ* occurs after the stems of class 2.1.1.4.3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *poṇ–uoḷ* | > *poṇṇuo* | women |
| *a:ḷ–uoḷ* | > *a:ḷuo* | persons |

## 2.2.8. Non-neuter

*–ru* is the marker that denotes non-neuter in this dialect and it occurs after the interrogative base *ya:–* (2.1.3.2.1.1).

| | |
|---|---|
| *ya:–ru* | who |

## 2.3. Inflectional Increments

Inflectional Increments occur before case markers optionally. There are two such inflectional increments viz. *-t-* and *-an-*

### 2.3.1. Inflectional Increment$_1$

*-t-* denotes the inflectional increment$_1$ which occurs (i) after the stems ending in *-m* which is not preceded by # *(C)* *V̆*- (ii) after stems ending in *-ṭ* when preceded by # *(C)* *V̄*- (iii) after stems which end in a morphophonemic /R/[1] when followed by case markers (2.4).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *paḻam-t-e* | > *paḻatte* | fruit (acc.) |
| *maram-t-kk* | > *marattukku* | for the tree |
| *u:ṭ-t-kku* | > *u:ṭṭukku* | to house |
| *ka:ṭ-t-e* | > *ka:ṭṭe* | forest (acc.) |
| *keṇaR-t-le* | > *keṇattle* | in the well |

### 2.3.2. Inflectional Increment$_2$

*-an-* represents inflectional increment$_2$ which occurs after gender-number suffix *-tu-* (2.2.3.1) when followed by instrumental case suffix *a:le* (2.4.2.1.).

---

1 */R/* is set-up as a morphophoneme which is realised as

$$R \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} t \\ r \end{bmatrix} \Big/ \begin{bmatrix} -\ t \\ \# \end{bmatrix}$$

*keṇaR-t-le* > *keṇattle* in the well
*keṇaR #* > *keṇaru* well

| | |
|---|---|
| *a-t-an-a:le* | by that |
| *i-t-an-a:le* | by this |

## 2.4. Case System

There are eight cases in this dialect of Tamil other than the nominative and vocative. Case suffixes occur after: [i] stems, [ii] after certain inflectional increments, [iii] gender-number suffixes.

### 2.4.1. Accusative

*e* is the suffix that denotes accusative case and it occurs after all stems. However, accusative is found unmarked in the case of animate noun stems.

2.4.1.1. *-e* (*N-ϕ*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *en-e* | > | *enne* | me |
| *ra:man-e* | | | Raman (acc.) |
| *oṅgaḷ-e* | | | you (pl. acc.) |
| *maram-t-e* | > | *maratte* | tree (acc.) |
| *maram-ϕ* | > | *maram* | ,, |
| *a-vaḷ-e* | | | that-she (acc.) |
| *puli-e* | > | *puliye* | tiger (acc.) |

### 2.4.2. Instrumental

*-a:le* is the only suffix that denotes instrumental case This suffix occurs after all stems.

2.4.2.1. -*a:le*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *en-a:le-* | > | *enna:le* | by me |
| *a-van-a:le* | | | by him |
| *kal-a:le* | > | *kalla:le* | by the stone |
| *maram-t-a:le* | > | *maratta:le* | by the wood |
| *a-t-an-a:le* | | | by that-it |
| *engaḷ-a:le* | | | by us (excl.) |

**2.4.3. Sociative Case**

-*o:ṭe* and -*ku:ṭe* are the two markers which denotes sociative.

2.4.3.1. -*ku:ṭe* occurs after human noun stems and it is in free variation with -*o:ṭe* (2.4.3.2.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *avan-ku:ṭe* | > | *avangu:ṭe* | with him |
| *a-van-o:ṭe* | | | ,, |
| *ongaḷ-ku:ṭe* | > | *ongaku:ṭe* | with-you (pl.) |
| *o-nkaḷ-o:ṭe* | | | ,, |
| *kaṇṇan-o:ṭe* | | | with Kannan |
| *kaṇṇan-ku:ṭe* | > | *kaṇṇangu:ṭe* | with Kannan |

2.4.3.2. -*o:ṭe* occurs elsewhere

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ma:ṭ-t-o:ṭe* | > | *ma:ṭṭo:ṭe* | with the cow |
| *paṇam-t-o:ṭe* | > | *paṇatto:ṭe* | with money |
| *a-t-o:ṭe* | | | with that-it |

## 2.4.4. Dative Case

*-kku* and *-akku* are the two suffixes which represent dative case.

2.4.4.1. *-akku* occurs with pronoun bases *en-*, (2.1.3.1.1.1.) *on-* (2.1.3.1.2.) and *tan-* (2.1.3.2.2.1.1.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *en-akku* | to me |
| *on-akku* | to you (sg.) |
| *tan akku* | to oneself |

2.4.4.2. *-kku* occurs elsewhere

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a-van-kku* | > | *avanukku* | to him |
| *engaḷ-kku* | > | *engaḷukku* | to us (excl ) |
| *u:ṭ-ṭ-kku* | > | *u:ṭṭukku* | for the house |
| *aṇey-kku* | > | *aṇeykki* | to the dam |
| *katti-kku* | > | *kattikki* | for the knife |

## 2.4.5. Intentive/Purposive

*-akka:ke* and *-kka:ke* are the markers which denote the intentive/purposive case. These markers have the same distribution as that of the dative case markers.

2.4.5.1. *-akka:ke* occurs after the pronoun bases *en-* (2.1.3.1.1.1.) *on-* (2.1.3.1.2.1.1.) and *tan-* (2.1.3.2.2.1.1.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *en-akka:ke* | for me |
| *on-akka:ke* | for you (sg.) |
| *tan-akka:ke* | for oneself |

2.4.5.2. *-kka:ke* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ra:man-kka:ke* | > | *ra:manukka:ke* . | for Raman |
| *ongaḷ-kka:ke* | > | *ongaḷukka:ke* | for you (pl.) |
| *katti-kka:ke* | | | for the knife |
| *ma:ṭ-t-kka:ke* | > | *ma:ṭṭukka:ke* | for the cow |
| *a-vaḷ-kka:ke* | > | *avaḷukka:ke* | for her |

### 2.4.6. Ablative

*-kiṭṭeruntu* and *-leruntu* are the suffixes which denote ablative case.

2.4.6.1. *-kiṭṭeruntu* occurs after human noun stems.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a-van-kiṭṭeruntu* | > | *avangiṭṭeruntu* | from him |
| *e-ngaḷ-kiṭṭeruntu* | > | *engakiṭṭeruntu* | from us (excl.) |
| *purṣan-kiṭṭeruntu* | > | *purṣangiṭṭeruntu* | from the husband |
| *kaṇṇan-kiṭṭeruntu* | > | *kaṇṇangiṭṭeruntu* | from Kannan |

2.4.6.2. *-leruntu* occurs after non-human noun stems.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *u:ṭ-t-leruntu* | > | *u:ṭṭleruntu* | from the house |
| *maram-t-leruntu* | > | *marattleruntu* | from the tree |
| *va:y-leruntu* | | | from the mouth |
| *a-t-leruntu* | | | from that-it |

## 2.4.7. Genitive

*-o:ṭe* and *-ϕ* are the two suffixes which represent genitive case. Both these suffixes are found to occur in free variation.

### 2.4.7.1. *-o:ṭe* (~-ϕ)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *en–o:ṭe* | > | *enno:ṭe* | my |
| *en–ϕ* | > | *en* | ,, |
| *a–vaḷ–o:ṭe* | | | her |
| *a-vaḷ–ϕ* | > | *ava* | ,, |
| *a-t–o:ṭe* | | | it's |
| *a–tu–ϕ* | > | *atu* | it's |
| *kuñjitap:tam–t–o:ṭe* | > | *kuñjitapa:tto:ṭe* | kunchitapatham's |
| *kuñjitapa:tam–ϕ* | > | *kuñjitapa:tam* | |

## 2.4.8. Locative

*-kiṭṭe* and *-le* are the two suffixes that denote locative case.

2.4.8.1. *-kiṭṭe* occurs after human noun stems.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a–van–kiṭṭe* | > | *avangiṭṭe* | with him |
| *a-vaḷ–kiṭṭe* | > | *avakiṭṭe* | with her |
| *amma:–kiṭṭe* | | | with mother |
| *engaḷ-kiṭṭe* | | *engakiṭṭe* | with us (excl.) |

2.4.8.2. *-le* occurs elsewhere.

*maram-t-le* > *marattle* on the tree

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *vaḷi-le* | > *vaḷiyle* | on the way |
| *u:r–le* | | in the village |
| *kay–le* | | in the hand |
| *u:ṭ–ṭ–le* | > *u:ṭṭle* | in the house |
| *a–t–le* | | in that-it |

## 2.5. Derivative Suffixes

### 2.5.1. Adjetival Suffix[1]

*–a:ne* is the suffix that is added to certain noun stems like *aḷaku, ku:r, na:ṇayom* etc. to form adjectives.

2.5.1.1. *-a:ne*

| | |
|---|---|
| *aḷak–a:ne* | beautiful |
| *ku:r-a:ne* | sharp |
| *na:ṇayom–a:ne* > *na:ṇayama:ne* | faithful |

### 2.5.2. Adverbial Suffix[2]

*–a:* is the suffix that is added to certain noun stems such as *ve:kom, tu:rom, metuvu, ne:r* etc. to form adverbs.

2.5.2.1. *–a:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *ve:kom–a:* | > *ve:kama:* | speedily |
| *metuvu–a:* | > *metuva:* | slowly |
| *ne:r–a:* | | straight |

1 For details see sec. on Adjectives

2 For details see sec. on Adverbs

**2.5.3. Possessive Suffix**

*-ca:li* is the suffix that is added to certain noun stems like *putti*, *tayriyom* etc. to form possessive nouns.

2.5.3.1. *ca:li*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *putti-ca:li* | | clever person |
| *tayriyom-ca:li* | > *tayriya ca:li* | bold person |

**2.5.4. Qualitative Suffix**

*-tanam* is the marker added to certain noun bases such as *puttica:li*, *kayava:ḷi* etc.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *puttica:li-tanam* | > | *puttica:litanom* | cleverness |
| *kayava:ḷi-tanam* | > | *kayava:ḷitanom* | meanness |

**2.5.5. Common Human Noun Suffix**

*-i* is the suffix added to certain noun stems like *pa:vom*, *vya:pa:rom*, *garvom* etc. to form common human nouns.

2.5.5.1. *-i*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *pa:vom-i* | > | *pa:vi* | sinner |
| *vya:pa:rom-i* | > | *vya:pa:ri* | merchant |
| *garvom-i* | > | *garvi* | proud person |

## 2.6. Numerals

### 2.6.1. Cardinals

#### 2.6.1.1. *One*

There are four bases forms to represent 'one,' viz. *ortt-*, *ov-*, *oru-* and *oṇṇu.*

2.6.1.1.1. *ortt* occurs before gender-number markers (2.2.1. & 2.2.2.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *ortt-an* | one man |
| *ortt-i* | one lady |

2.6.1.1.2. *ov-* occurs before the numeral form *oru-* (2.6.1.1.3.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ov-oru* | > | *ovvoru* | each |

2.6.1.1.3. *oru-* occurs before open juncture.

| | |
|---|---|
| *oru a:ḷu* | one person |
| *oru u:ṭu* | one house |

2.6.1.1.4 *oṇṇu* occurs elsewhere.

| | |
|---|---|
| *oṇṇu* | one |
| *patin-oṇṇu* | eleven |

#### 2.6.1.2 *Two*

Cardinal number 'two' is denoted by the base forms *iru-*, *era-* and *reṇṭu*

1.2.1. *iru* occurs before *patu* 2.6.1.10.3

*iru–patu* > *iruvatu* twenty

2.6.1.2 2. *era–* occurs before *nu:ru* (2.6.1.11.2.)

*era–nu:ru* two hundred

2.6.1.2.3. *reṇṭu* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *reṇṭu* | | | two |
| *reṇṭu–a:yaram* | > | *reṇṭa:yarom* | two thousand |

2.6.1.3. *Three*

*mu:–, mup–, mun– and mu:ṇu* are the forms which represent 'three'.

2.6.1.3.1. *mu:–* occurs before *a:yaram* (2.6.1.12.1.)

*mu:–a:yaram* > *mu:va:yarom* three thousand

2.6.1.3.2. *mup–* occurs before *patu* (2.6.1.10.3.)

*mup–patu* thirty

2.6.1.3.3. *mun–* occurs before *nu:ru* (2.6.1.11.2.)

*mun–nu:ru* three hundred

2.6.1.3.4. *mu:ṇu* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *mu:ṇu* | | | three |
| *patin–mu:ṇu* | > | *patimu:ṇu* | thirteen |

2.6.1.4. *Four*

*na:-*, *na:p-* and *na:lu* are the base forms which denote numeral 'four'.

2.6.1.4.1. *na:-* occurs before *nu:ru* (2.6.1.11.2)

*na:-nu:ru* four hundred

2.6.1.4.2. *na:p-* occurs before *patu* (2.6.1.10.3).

*na:p-patu* forty

2.6.1.4.3. *na:lu* occurs elsewhere.

*na:lu* four

*patin-na:lu* > *patina:lu* fourteen

2.6.1.5. *Five*

There are three stems that denote numeral 'five' viz *am-*, *ay-* and *añju*

2.6.1.5.1. *am-* occurs before *patu* (2.6.1.10.3).

*am-patu* > *ambatu* fifty

2.6.1.5.2. *ay-* occurs before *a:yaram* (2.6.1.12.1).

*ay-a:yaram* > *ayya:yarom* five thousand

2.6.1.5.3. *añju* occurs elsewhere.

*añju* five

*patin-añju* fifteen

2.6.1.6. *Six*

*aru–,ar–* and *a:ru* are the three bases which denote numeral 'six'.

2.6.1.6.1. *aru–* occurs before *patu* (2.6.1.10.3).

*aru–patu* > *aruvatu* sixty

2.6.1.6.2. *ar–* occurs before *nu:ru* (2.6.1.11.2.).

*ar–nu:ru* six hundred

2.6.1.6.3. *a:ru* occurs l sewhere.

*a:ru* six

*patin–a:ru* sixteen

2.6.1.7. *Seven*

*eḻu–* and *e:ḻu* are the bases that represent 'seven'.

2.6.1.7.1. *eḻu–* occurs before *patu* (2.6.1.10.3) and *nu:ru* (2.6.1.11.2).

*eḻu-patu* > *eḻuvatu* seventy

*eḻu-nu:ru* seven hundred

2.6.1.7.2. *e:ḻu* occurs elsewhere.

*e:ḻu* seven

*patin-e:ḻu* seventeen

2.6.1.8. *Eight*

*eṇ-* and *eṭṭu* are the two base forms that denote numeral 'eight'.

2.6.1.8.1. *eṇ-* occurs before numeral forms *-pḷatu* (2.6.1.10.2), *nu:ru* (2.6.1.11.2) and *a:yaram* (2.6.1.12.1).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *eṇ-pḷatu* | > | *embḷatu* | eighty |
| *eṇ-nu:ru* | > | *eṇṇu:ru* | eight hundred |
| *eṇ-a:yaram* | > | *eṇṇa:yarom* | eight thousand |

2.6.1.8.2. *eṭṭu* occurs elsewhere.

| | |
|---|---|
| *eṭṭu* | eight |
| *patin-eṭṭu* | eighteen |

2.6.1.9. *Nine*

*ombatu, tḷ-* and *toḷ-* are the base forms which represent the numeral 'nine'.

2.6.1.9.1. occurs before *nu:ru* (2.6.1.12.4).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *toḷ-nu:ru* | > | *toṇṇu:ru* | ninety |

2.6.1.9.2. *tḷ-* occurs before *a:yaram* (2.6.1.11.1.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *tḷ-a:yaram* | > | *tḷa:yarom* | nine hundred |

2.6.1.9.3. *ombatu* occurs elsewhere.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ombatu* | nine |
| *patt-ombatu* | nineteen |

2.6.1.10 *Ten*

There are six stems viz. *pan-, -pḷatu, patu, nu:ru, patin-* and *pattu* which denote the numeral 'ten'.

2.6.1.10.1 *pan-* occurs before *reṇṭu* (2.6.1.2.3).

*pan-reṇṭu* > *panneṇṭu* twelve

2.6.1.10.2. *-pḷatu* occurs after the numeral stem *eṇ-* (2.6.1.8.1).

*eṇ pḷatu* > *embḷatu* eighty

2.6.1.10.3. *patu* occurs after numelal stems denoting 'two' to 'seven'.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *iru-patu* | > | *iruvatu* | twenty |
| *mup-patu* | | | thirty |
| *eḻu-patu* | > | *eḻuvatu* | seventy |

2.6.1.10.4. *nu:ru* occurs after the numeral stem *toḷ-* (2.6.1.9.1).

*toḷ-nu:ru* > *toṇṇu:ru* ninety

2.6.1.10.5. *patin-* occurs before numeral forms denoting 'one' to 'eight'.

| | |
|---|---|
| *patin-oṇṇu* | eleven |
| *patin-a:ru* | sixteen |
| *patin-eṭṭu* | eighteen |

2.6.1.10.6. *pattu* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *pattu* | | | ten |
| *pattu-ombatu* | > | *pattombatu* | nineteen |

2.6.1.11 *Hundred*

*a:yaram*, *nu:ru* and *nu:tt-* are the three base forms which denote 'hundred'.

2.6.1.11.1. *a:yaram* occurs after the numeral stem *tḷ-* 2.6.1.9.2).

*tḷ-a:yaram* > *tḷa:yarom* nine hundred

2.6.1.11.2. *nu:ru* occurs before #.

*nu:ru* hundred

*era-nu:ru* two hundred

2.6.1.11.3. *nu:tt-* occurs elsewhere.

*nu:tt-añ ju* hundred and five

2.6.1.12. *Thousand*

There are two base forms and *a:yaratti-* and *a:yaram* to denote 'thousand'.

2.6.1.12.1. *a:yaram* occurs before #.

*a:yaram* #> *a:yarom* thousand

*eṇ-a:yaram* #> *eṇṇa:yarom* eight thousand

2.6.1.12.2. *a:yaratti-* occurs elsewhere.

*a:yaratti-oṇṇu* thousand and one

2.6.1.13. *Lakh*

*leṭcom* and *leṭcatti-* are the two base forms that represent the numeral 'lakh'.

2.6.1.13.1. *leṭcom* occurs before #.

*leṭcam* # lakh

*pattu-leṭcam* # ten lakhs

2.6.1.13.2. *leṭcatti-* occurs elsewhere.

*leṭcatti-nu:ru* one lakh and one hundred

## 2.6.2. Ordinals

Ordinal numbers are formed by adding the markers *-a:m* and *-a:vatu* to the numeral (cardinal) bases. Both these markers are in free variation.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *reṇṭu-a:m* | > | *reṇṭa:m* | second |
| *reṇṭu-a:vatu* | > | *reṇṭa:vatu* | ,, |
| *pattu-a:m* | > | *patta:m* | tenth |
| *pattu-a:vatu* | > | *patta:vatu* | ,, |

# 2.7. Stem Alternants

## 2.7.1. Palmyra

*pane* and *pana-* are the alternants which denote 'palmyra'.

2.7.1.1. *pana-* occurs before the adjective clitic *-m-*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *pana-m-paḻam* | > *panambaḻom* | palmyra fruit |
| *pana-m-ka:y* | > *pananga:* | palmyra unriped fruit |

2.7.1.2. *pane* occurs elsewhere.

*pane-o:le* palm leaf

*pane* palmyra

## 2.7.2. South

*tekku* and *ten* are the alternants that denote 'south'.

2.7.2.1. *ten-* occurs as an adjective base before nouns.

*ten-me:rkku* south west

2.7.2.2. *tekku* occurs elsewhere.

*tekku* south

### 2.7.3. Coconut

*tenne*, *te:n-* and *ten-* are the alternants that denote 'coconut'.

2.7.3.1. *te:n-* occurs before the noun stem *ka:y*.

*te:n-ka:y* > *te:nga:* coconut

2.7.3.2. *ten-* occurs before the adjective clitic *-am-*.

*ten-am-pi!!e* > *tennambi!!e* coconut seedling

2.7.3.3. *tenne* occurs elsewhere.

*tenne* coconut

*tenne-maram* > *tennemarom* coconut tree

### 2.7.4. Red

*cem-*, *cev-* and *ce:ppu* are the three alternatns that represent 'red'.

2.7.4.1. *cem-* occurs before the nouns *ma:nam* 'sky' and *mannu* 'soil'.

*cem-ma:nam* > *cemma:nom* red sky

*cem-mannu* red soil

2.7.4.2. *cev-* occurs before the noum *eḷani* 'tender coconut'.

*cev-eḷani* > *cevveḷani* red coconut variety

2.7.4.3. *ce:ppu* occurs elsewhere.

*ce:ppu* red

*ce:ppu-muḷḷangi* raddish

## 2.7 5. Old

*keḻa-* add *keḻu-* are the two alternants which denote 'old'.

2.7.5.1. *keḻa-* occurs before masculine singular *-van* (2.2.1.3).

*keḻa-van* old man

2.7.5.2. *keḻu-* occurs before feminine singular *-vi* (2.2.2.9).

*keḻu-vi* old woman

## 2.7.6. East

'East' is denoted by two alternants *keḻakku* and *ki:ḻ-*.

2.7.6.1. *ki:ḻ-* occurs as an adjective base before nouns.

*ki:ḻ-ba:kam* > *ki:lba:kom* eastern portion

2.7.6.2. *keḻakku* occurs elsewhere.

*keḻakku#* east

## 2 7.7. West

*me:ṛkku and me:l* are the two alternants which represent 'west'.

2.7.7.1. *me:l-* occurs as an adjective base before nouns.

*me:l–ba:kam* > *me:lba:kom* western portion

2.7.7.2. *me:ṛkku* occurs elsewhere.

*me:ṛkku* # west

## 2.7.8. North

*vaṭa–* and *vaṭakku* are the two alternants which represent 'north'.

2.7.8.1. *vaṭa–* occurs as an adjective base before nouns.

*vaṭa–keḻakku*# north east

2.7.8.2. *vaṭakku* occurs elsewhere.

*vaṭakku*# north

## 2.7.9. Tamarind

*puḷi–* and *puḷiya* are the two bases which represent 'tamarind'.

2.7.9.1. *puḷi-* occurs before the adjective clitic *–am–*.

*puli–am-paḻam* > *puḷiyambaḻom* tamarind fruit

2.7.9.2. *puḷiya–* occurs elsewhere.

*puḷiya–maram* > *puḷiyamarom* tamarind tree

# 3

# Verbs

**3.0.** Verbs are those forms which can take tense suffixes. Tamil verbs are mainly classified into two types viz. 1. transitive verbs and 2. intransitive verbs.

## 3.1. Transitive

Transitivity in Tamil is represented in three ways. There are many verbs which are inherently transitives (verbs such as *paṭi* read) and they are called as 'inherent transitive'. Many 'inherent intransitive verbs' can be converted into transitives in two ways viz. 1. by adding certain suffixes to the verb stems like *-x-*, *-tt-* and *-t-* and 2. by changing *-mb-* > *-pp-*, *-nt-* > *-tt-*, *-ng-* > *-kk-*, *-ṭ-* > *-ṭṭ-*, *-k-* > *-kk-*, *-v-* > *-pp-* and *-v-* > *-kk-*.

### 3.1.1. Transitive Suffixes

*-x-*, *-tt-* and *-t-* are the transitive suffixes added to intransitive verb stems.

3.1.1.1. *-t-* occurs after stems ending in *x*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *irux-t* | > | *iruttu* | cause to sit |
| *parax-t* | > | *parattu* | make fly |
| *keṭax-t* | > | *keṭattu* | place |
| *kaṭax-t-* | > | *kaṭattu* | pass |
| *naṭax-t* | > | *naṭattu* | conduct |

3.1.1.2. *-tt-* occurs after stems which end in *ḷ*, *r* and *y*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *e:ma:r-tt* | > | *e:ma:ttu* | deceive |
| *e:r-tt* | > | *e:ttu* | lift |
| *a:r-tt* | > | *a:kku* | make cool |
| *oṇar-tt* | > | *oṇattu* | cause to understand |
| *olar-tt* | > | *olattu* | dry up |
| *uruḷ-tt* | > | *uruṭṭu* | roll |
| *peraḷ-tt* | > | *peraṭṭu* | roll |
| *paṭar-tt* | > | *paṭattu* | spread |
| *pa:y-tt* | > | *pa:ccu* | irrigate |
| *te:r-tt* | > | *te:ttu* | cause to flourish |
| *taḷar-tt* | > | *taḷattu* | unscrew |
| *ce:r-tt* | > | *ce:ttu* | cause to reach |
| *coyaḷ-tt* | > | *coyaṭṭu* | revolve |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *kavu:r-tt* | > | *kavuttu* | turn over |
| *kaɟal-tt* | > | *kayaṭṭu* | unscrew |
| *ka:y-tt* | > | *ka:ccu* | boil |
| *ma:r-tt* | > | *ma:ttu* | change |
| *nimur-tt* | > | *nimuttu* | make erect |
| *ni:ḷ-tt* | > | *ni:ṭṭu* | lengthen |
| *navur-tt* | > | *navuttu* | move |

3.1.1.3. *-x* occurs elsewhere.

| | |
|---|---|
| *iṭi-x* | pound |
| *eri-x* | burn |
| *ami-x* | put off (as in light) |
| *aṇey-x* | put off |
| *aley-x* | erase |
| *aḻi-x* | destroy |
| *arey-x* | grind |
| *avuḷ-x* | untie |
| *oṭi-x* | break |
| *oṭey-x* | break |
| *oḷi-x* | hide |
| *uri-x* | remove/peal off |
| *piri-x* | separate |
| *piy-x* | tear |
| *pe:r-x* | cut |
| *paṇi-x* | obey |
| *potey-x* | bury |
| *poṭi-x* | pulverize |

| | |
|---|---|
| *pokey–x* | smoke |
| *ti:r–x* | solve |
| *teḷi–x* | sprinkle |
| *tevey–x* | fill up |
| *taṇi–x* | reduce |
| *ta:ḻ-x* | descend |
| *toley-x* | miss |
| *cari–x* | topple |
| *ca:y–x* | incline |
| *kiḻi–x* | tear |
| *keṭu–x* | spoil |
| *kaley–x* | scatter |
| *kuvi–x* | pile-up |
| *me:y–x* | graze |
| *maṭi–x* | fold |
| *marey–x* | hide |
| *muṭi–x* | complete |
| *muri–x* | break |
| *neḻi–x* | bend |
| *nane-x* | make wet |
| *viri-x* | spread |
| *veḷey–x* | cultivate |
| *vevi–x* | boil |
| *vaṭi–x* | filter |
| *vaḷey–x* | bend |
| *vaḷi–x* | wipe off |

## 3.1.2. Change in stems

### 3.1.2.1. *-ṭ-* > *-ṭṭ-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a:ṭu* | > | *a:ṭṭu* | shake |
| *o:ṭu* | > | *o:ṭṭu* | drive |

### 3.1.2.2. *-k-* > *-kk-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a:ku* | > | *a:kku* | make |
| *oṇṇa:ku* | > | *oṇṇa:kku* | make one |
| *paḷaku* | > | *paḷakku* | train |

### 3.1.2.3. *-v-* > *-kk-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *eḷavu* | > | *eḷakku* | make loose |
| *karuvu* | > | *karukku* | blacken |
| *kuruvu* | > | *kurukku* | make short |
| *muruvu* | > | *murukku* | twist |
| *velavu* | > | *velakku* | separate |

### 3.1.2.4. *-v-* > *-pp-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *paravu* | > | *parappu* | spread |

### 3.1.2.5. *-mb-* > *-pp-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *eḷumbu* | > | *eḷuppu* | wake up |
| *tirumbu* | > | *tiruppu* | turn |
| *keḷambu* | > | *keḷappu* | cause to start |
| *nombu* | > | *noppu* | fill up |
| *koḷambu* | > | *koḷappu* | confuse |

3.1.2.6. *-nt-* > *-tt-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *aḷuntu* | > | *aḷuttu* | press |
| *tiruntu* | > | *tiruttu* | correct |

3.2.1.7. *-ng-* > *-kk-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *erangu* | > | *erakku* | cause to descend |
| *aṭangu* | > | *aṭakku* | control |
| *otungu* | > | *otukku* | move away |
| *oṭungu* | > | *oṭukku* | crush |
| *patungu* | > | *patukku* | hide |
| *pocungu* | > | *pocukku* | fry |
| *te:ngu* | > | *te:kku* | store |
| *curungu* | > | *curukku* | shorten |
| *kulungu* | > | *kulukku* | shake |
| *maṭangu* | > | *maṭakku* | fold |
| *maḷungu* | > | *maḷukku* | make blunt |
| *mayangu* | > | *mayakku* | confuse |
| *veḷangu* | > | *veḷakku* | explain |
| *vatangu* | > | *vatakku* | roast |

## 3.2. Verb Stems : classification*

3.2.0. Verb stems are classified into three main classes on the basis of the past tense suffixes (*-in-*, *-nt-* and *-t-*) they take.

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* Only the 'inherent transitives' and 'intransitives' (which cannot be made into transitives are listed here. For those verb stems which can be converted into transitives see sec. 3.1).

**3.2.1. Verb stems which take past tense suffix** *-in-* **(*3.3.1.1.*) are listed under this class.**

3.2.1.1. *Inherent transitives*

| | |
|---|---|
| *irutt* | make one sit |
| *irukk* | tighten |
| *ett* | stretch forth |
| *eṇ* | count |
| *eḻut* | write |
| *e:c* | scold |
| *e:nt* | sustain |
| *app* | paste |
| *amatt* | make one sit |
| *anupp* | send |
| *alac* | rinse |
| *alamb* | clean (as in hands) |
| *aḷḷ* | take up a handful |
| *arakk* | rib |
| *oṭṭ* | paste |
| *ulukk* | shake |
| *u:tt* | pour |
| *u:ṭṭ* | feed |
| *u:ṇ* | erect |
| *pin* | braid |
| *pi:tt* | boast |
| *perukk* | sweep |
| *pe:c* | speak |

| | |
|---|---|
| *paṇ* | do |
| *parima:r* | serve (as in food) |
| *pa:ṭ* | sing |
| *pott* | close |
| *pong* | cook |
| *porukk* | gather |
| *po:tt* | cover |
| *puṭung* | pluck |
| *pu:ṭṭ* | lock |
| *pna:tt* | blabber |
| *tiṭṭ* | scold |
| *tiruv* | twist |
| *ti:ṭṭ* | sharpen |
| *taṭav* | smear |
| *taḷ* | push |
| *ta:ng* | carry |
| *ta:ṇṭ* | jump |
| *tu:tt* | winnow |
| *tu:kk* | lift |
| *tra:v* | mix |
| *cimuṭṭ* | winkle |
| *cint* | spil/scatter |
| *cilupp* | churn |
| *ci:nt* | remove |
| *ci:v* | comb |
| *cetukk* | whittle |
| *cett* | whittle |

| | |
|---|---|
| *capp* | suck |
| *ca:tt* | close |
| *col* | say |
| *coraṇṭ* | scratch (with a tool) |
| *coruv* | insert |
| *cutt* | roll, wander |
| *cuṇṭ* | tap (with finger) |
| *kint* | limb |
| *kiṇṭ* | stir |
| *kiḷ* | pinch |
| *ki:r* | scratch |
| *kaṭṭ* | tie/build |
| *kaḻuv* | wash |
| *ka:ppa:tt* | save/protect |
| *ka:ṭṭ* | show |
| *kott* | peck |
| *koṭṭ* | pour/spil |
| *koṇṭa:ṭ* | celebrate |
| *ko:t* | disentangle |
| *kutt* | strike with fist |
| *ku:ṭṭ₁* | strike |
| *ku:ṭṭ₂* | add/sweep |
| *mi:r* | go beyond limit |
| *ma:ṭṭ* | hook, fasten |
| *moḻuv* | smear (with cow dung) |
| *muṭukk* | tighten |

| | |
|---|---|
| *munt* | go forward |
| *muḷung* | swallow |
| *mu:ṭ* | close |
| *nippa:ṭṭ* | stop |
| *niṇṭ* | scratch |
| *nemb* | lift with a lever |
| *nerav* | level up |
| *nakk* | lick |
| *namb* | believe |
| *narukk* | cut |
| *ra:v* | saw |
| *veṭṭ* | cut |
| *ve:ṭukaṭṭ* | cover with a cloth |
| *va:ng* | buy |

3.2.1.2. *Intransitives (which cannot be converted into transitives)*

| | |
|---|---|
| *irum* | cough |
| *eṭar* | stumble |
| *eṇang* | obey |
| *e:ng* | long |
| *e:ro:ṭṭ* | plough |
| *alar* | roar |
| *aḷuv* | decay |
| *otar* | shake |
| *oḷar* | blabber |
| *ula:v* | roam |
| *urutt* | irritate (as in eyes) |

| | |
|---|---|
| *urum* | roar |
| *u:c* | decay |
| *pint* | lag behind |
| *pecak* | dislocate (as in bone, nerve etc.) |
| *pecav* | err |
| *pa:v* | legs standing still |
| *puḷung* | be sultry |
| *tekaṭṭ* | glut |
| *teṇar* | stumble |
| *taṭuma:r* | become perplexed |
| *taḷumb* | over flow |
| *tavar* | slip |
| *tayang* | hesitate |
| *to:n* | appear |
| *tumb* | sneeze |
| *tu:ng* | sleep |
| *cikk* | fall in trap/entangle |
| *ci:r* | hiss |
| *kent* | hop |
| *keñj* | beg humbly |
| *kamar* | irritate (as in throat etc.) |
| *koñj* | talk gently and sweetly |
| *kunt* | sit |
| *kunn* | fall from status |
| *ku:c* | feel shy |
| *ku:n* | hump |

| | |
|---|---|
| *min* | shine/glitter |
| *mo:t* | dash against |
| *muṭṭ* | ,, |
| *mukk* | make sound due to pain |
| *muḷuv* | drown |
| *naṭung* | tremble |
| *naḷuv* | slip |
| *na:r* | emit bad smell |
| *vim* | sob |
| *vemb* | become prematurely ripe |
| *vaḷukk* | slip |

**3.2.2. Verb stems which take past tense suffix *-nt-* (3.3.1.2.) are listed in this class.**

3.2.2.1 *Inherent transitives*

3.2.2.1.1. *-x- ending stems*

| | |
|---|---|
| *aḷax* | measure |
| *poḷax* | split |
| *torax* | open |
| *kalax* | mix |
| *karax* | milk |
| *marax* | forget |

3.2.2.1.2. *Non-x ending stems*

| | |
|---|---|
| *eri* | throw |
| *arey* | blow |

| | |
|---|---|
| *a:ḷ* | rule |
| *a:ra:y* | research |
| *a:y* | separate |
| *pecey* | squeeze |
| *pavur* | share |
| *pukaḻ* | praise |
| *puḷi* | squeeze |
| *puri* | understand |
| *tar* | give |
| *toṭar* | follow |
| *cey* | do |
| *caricey* | correct |
| *kaṭey* | churn |
| *koṭey* | make hole |
| *koṇṭa:r* | bring |
| *kol* | kill |
| *koy* | pluck |
| *mel* | chew |
| *moṭey* | braid |
| *mo:r* | smell |
| *ney* | weave |
| *varey* | draw |
| *vavur* | divide/separate |
| *yo:canecey* | think |

3.2.2.2. *Intransitives (which cannot be converted into transitives)*

3.2.2.2.1 *-x ending stems*

| | |
|---|---|
| *porax* | be born |
| *kacax* | taste bitter |
| *kuṭiyiṛux* | live |
| *maṇax* | smell |
| *nilx* | stand |

3.2.2.2.2. *Non-x ending stems*

| | |
|---|---|
| *akal* | remove |
| *ari* | cut (into small pieces) |
| *oyaḷ* | whirl |
| *o:y* | become tired |
| *uḻu* | fall |
| *pe:y* | rain |
| *paṭi* | obey |
| *tiri* | wander/roam |
| *teri* | appear |
| *tovar* | taste saltish/sour |
| *tuṇi* | become bold |
| *ceticey* | plot |
| *cori* | fall down |
| *co:r* | become tired |
| *cu:r* | encircle |
| *kaci* | diffuse/ooze |
| *kuni* | bend (as in body) |
| *meli* | emaciate |

| | |
|---|---|
| *mali* | become cheap |
| *malar* | become blossomed |
| *ma:ḷ* | die |
| *ne:r* | happen |
| *noley* | enter |
| *viṭi* | become dawn |
| *vaḷar* | grow |

**3.2.3. Verb stems which take *-t-* (3.3.1.3.) as past tense suffix come under this class.**

3.2.3.1. *Inherent transitives*

3.2.3.1.1. *–x– ending stems*

| | |
|---|---|
| *iḻux* | pull |
| *iḻukkaṭix* | drag (a matter) |
| *irukkavayx* | make one sit |
| *eturx* | object, oppose |
| *ettanix* | try |
| *eṭux* | take |
| *ereyx* | draw (as in water) |
| *apakarix* | seize |
| *anupavix* | enjoy |
| *anucarix* | oblige |
| *anumatix* | allow |
| *aṇeyx* | embrace |
| *alangarix* | decorate |

| | |
|---|---|
| *aḷeyx* | invite |
| *arax* | cut |
| *a:kkramix* | agress |
| *a:mo:tix* | agree |
| *a:lo:cix* | think |
| *opacarix* | treat |
| *oppaḷeyx* | hand over |
| *ol̲ix* | eradicate |
| *o:kka:ḷix* | vomit |
| *upate:cix* | preach |
| *utte:cix* | guess |
| *uccarix* | pronounce |
| *pattavayx* | set fire |
| *paṭix* | read/study |
| *pal̲ix* | blame |
| *parix* | pluck |
| *pa:rx* | see |
| *poṭeyx* | winnow |
| *poṇeyx* | connect |
| *porix* | roast |
| *po:vaṭix* | get lost |
| *puṭix* | catch |
| *ti:rma:nix* | decide |
| *teveyx* | fill up |
| *teḷix* | sprinkle |
| *tereyx* | scatter |
| *teruvix* | inform |

| | |
|---|---|
| *taṭux* | prevent/stop |
| *tarix* | cut |
| *tayx* | stitch |
| *ta:ḷix* | season (as in cooking) |
| *toṭeyx* | clean |
| *toveyx* | wash (as in cloths) |
| *to:kkaṭix* | defeat |
| *cereyx* | shave |
| *ce:kkarix* | collect |
| *ce:mix* | save (as in money) |
| *cama:ḷix* | manage |
| *cantix* | meet |
| *cante:kix* | doubt |
| *calix* | winnow |
| *ca:tix* | achieve, accomplish |
| *cokix* | enjoy |
| *co:tix* | test |
| *kirukix* | grasp |
| *ke:ḷx* | hear |
| *kaṭix* | bite |
| *kaṇṭix* | warn |
| *kaḻix* | subtract |
| *ka:talix* | love |
| *ka:mix* | show |
| *ka:yavayx* | dry up |
| *korix* | nibble |
| *kuṭix* | drink |

| | |
|---|---|
| *kuṭux* | give |
| *kuntavayx* | make one sit |
| *marux* | refuse |
| *moreyx* | stare at |
| *muttikuṭux* | kiss |
| *muḻix* | blink |
| *niccayix* | decide |
| *nirux* | weigh |
| *niru:pix* | prove |
| *nerix* | crush |
| *naṭix* | act |
| *nu:rx* | spin |
| *reṭṭix* | double |
| *ṛacx* | enjoy |
| *vitix* | command |
| *vica:rix* | enquire |
| *vilx* | sell |
| *verux* | hate |
| *vayx* | put |
| *varax* | fry |
| *va:tix* | argue |
| *yo:cix* | think |
| *yu:kix* | guess |

3.2.3.1.2. *Non-x ending stems*

| | |
|---|---|
| *e:ccuṭ* | deceive |
| *uṭu* | leave/abandon |

| | |
|---|---|
| *uṭṭuṭ* | leave |
| *uḻu* | plough |
| *po:ṭ* | drop/wear |
| *puṭ* | divide |
| *koṭ* | touch |
| *cante:kappaṭ* | suspect |
| *ca:ppuṭ* | eat |
| *cuṭ* | fry/heat |
| *kayyiṭ* | leave |
| *kayyuṭ* | leave |
| *ka:ṇ* | see |
| *ku:ppuṭ* | call |
| *viṭ* | leove |
| *vay* | scold |

3.2.3.2. *Intransitives (which cannot be converted into transitives)*

3.2.3.2.1. *-x ending stems*

| | |
|---|---|
| *iḷix* | show teeth |
| *ekḷeṭux* | hiccough |
| *eḷeyx* | emaciate |
| *oḻeyx* | work hard |
| *oreyx* | scratch |
| *utix* | rise (as in sun) |
| *paṭux* | lie down |
| *pacix* | become hungry |
| *palix* | come into effect |
| *paḷapaḷax* | glitter |

| | |
|---|---|
| *paḻux* | become ripe |
| *paritavix* | suffer |
| *poḻeyx* | live |
| *pu:x* | blossom |
| *primix* | become bewildered |
| *tittix* | sweet |
| *terix* | scatter |
| *to:rx* | fail |
| *tuṭix* | quiver |
| *cirix* | laugh/smile |
| *ci:yx* | scratch |
| *cerix* | digest |
| *kiṭukiṭux* | tremble |
| *kaṇṇaṭix* | twinkle |
| *ka:yx* | yield |
| *kotix* | boil |
| *ko:pix* | become angry |
| *nareyx* | become grey |
| *noreyx* | foam |
| *veṭix* | blow |
| *ve:rx* | become sweat |
| *valix* | pain |
| *va:yx* | happen |

3.2.3.2.2. *Non-x ending stems*

| | |
|---|---|
| *iṣṭapaṭ* | like |
| *ambuṭ* | available |

| | |
|---|---|
| *aḷu* | weep |
| *ca:v* | die |
| *kaṣṭapaṭ* | suffer |
| *vekkappaṭ* | feel shy |

## 3.3. Tense

3.3.0. There are three tenses viz. *past*, *present* and *future* in this dialect as found in other dialects. Each tense is expressed by distinct suffixes.

### 3.3.1. Past tense

There are three main suffixes viz. *-in-*, *-nt-* and *-t-* to denote past tense. All the other surface markers *-n-*, *-ṇṇ-*, *-ṇṭ-*, *-ñj-*, *-tt-*, *-cc-*, *-ṭ-* can be derived by appropriate morphophonemic rules or explained by certain phonological conditionings.

3.3.1.1. *-in-* occurs after stems of class 3.2.1. and after transitive suffixes *-t-* (3.1.1 1.) and *-tt-* (3.1.1.2.).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *eḻut-in-en* | > | *eḻutinem* | wrote-I |
| *col-in-ϕ* | > | *colli* | having said |
| *pa:ṭ-in-a:n* | > | *pa:ṭina:n* | sang-he |
| *naṭax t-in-ϕ* | > | *naṭatti* | having conducted |
| *pa:y-tt-in-a:n* | > | *pa:ccna:m* | irrigated-he |
| *o:ṭ-in-u* | > | *o:ṭicci* | ran-it |
| *aṭakk-in-ϕ* | > | *aṭakkl* | having controlled |

3.3.1.2. *-nt-* occurs after the stems of class 3.2.2.

3.3.1.2.1. *-ñj-* occurs after stems which end in /i/ and /y/.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *puḻi-ñj-en* | > | *puḻiñjem* | squeezed-I |
| *cey-ñj-u* | > | *ceñji* | having done |

3.3.1.2.2. *-ṇṭ-* occurs after stems which end in /ḷ/.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a:ḷ-ṇṭ-a:ḷ* | > | *a:ṇṭa:* | ruled-she |
| *uruḷ-ṇṭ-utu* | > | *uruṇṭutu* | rolled-it |

3.3.1.2.3. *-ṉṉ-* occurs after the stems which end in /l/.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *kol-ṉṉ-u* | > | *koṉṉu* | having killed |
| *nil-ṉṉ-a:n* | > | *niṉṉa:m* | stood-he |

3.3.1.2.4. *-nt-* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *uḻu-nt-a* | > | *uḻunta* | fell (adj.) |
| *naṭax-nt-a:ngaḷ* | > | *naṭanta:nʒa* | walked-they |

3.3.1.3. *-t-* occurs after the stems of class 3.2.3. and after transitive suffix *-x-* (3.1.1.3).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *puṭix-t-en* | > | *puṭiccem* | caught-I |
| *kiḻl-x-t-a* | > | *kiḻicca* | torn (adj.) |
| *aḻu-t-a:ḷ* | > | *aḻuta:* | wept-she |
| *me:y-x-t-a:n* | > | *me:cca:n* | caused to graze-he |
| *po:ṭ-t-u* | > | *po:ṭṭu* | having worn |
| *kaṇ-t-om* | > | *kaṇṭom* | saw-we |

### 3 3.2. Present tense

*-kr-*, *-ϕ-* and *-r-* are the three suffixes which represent present tense. *-kk-* which occurs with certain stems can be explained by a morphophonemic rule *x → kk/-V*.

3.3.2.1. *-kr-* occurs after all stems which end in *-x*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *naṭax-kr-a* | > | *naṭakkra* | walking (adj.) |
| *pa:rx-kr-om* | > | *pa:kkrom* | see-we |
| *oṭi-x-kr-a:n* | > | *oṭikkra:m* | breaks-he |
| *oṭey-x-kr-a:ḷ* | > | *oṭekkra:* | breaks-she |

3.3.2.2. *-ϕ-* occurs between all stems and neuter singular suffixes *-uṭu* and *-tu*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *o:ṭ-ϕ-uṭu* | > | *o:ṭuṭu* | runs-it |
| *var-ϕ-uṭu* | > | *varuṭu* | comes-it |
| *naṭax-ϕ-uṭu* | > | *naṭakkuṭu* | walks-it |
| *piri-ϕ-tu* | > | *piriytu* | parts-it |

3.3.2.3. *-r-* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *piri-r-en* | > | *piriyrem* | part-I |
| *koṭṭ-r-om* | > | *koṭṭrom* | pour-we |
| *cey-r-a:ṇ* | > | *ceyra:m* | does-he |
| *naṭax-t-r-a:ḷ* | > | *naṭattra:* | conducts-she |
| *pa:y-tt-r-a:m* | > | *pa:ccra:m* | irrigates-he |

### .3.3. Future tense

*-p-* and *-um* are the two suffixes which represent future tense in this dialect. The surface markers *-pp-* and *-v-* are explained by certain morphophonemic rules.

3.3.3.1. *-um* occurs between all verb stems and neuter singular suffix *-ϕ-*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *katix-um* | > | *katikkum* | will bite-it |
| *a:tt-um* | > | *a:ttum* | will shake-it |
| *kol-um* | > | *kollum* | will kill-it |
| *atakk-um* | > | *atakkum* | will control-it |

3.3.3.2. *-p-* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *var-p-om* | > | *varuvom* | will come-we |
| *col-p-a:l* | > | *colluva:* | will say-she |
| *cey-p-a:n* | > | *ceyva:m* | will do-he |
| *pirix-p-en* | > | *pirippem* | will separate-I |
| *pa:rx-p-e* | > | *pa:ppe* | will see-you (sg.) |

## 3.4. Imperative

3.4.0. Imperative is classified into two types viz. *Imperative singular* and *Imperative plural*. Both are denoted by distinct suffixes.

### 3.4.1. Imperative singular

*-e* and *-ϕ* are the two suffixes which denote imperative singular.

3.4.1.1. *-e* occurs after the negative suffix *-a:t-*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *cey-a:t-e* | > | *ceyya:te* | don't-do you (sg.) |
| *var-a:t-e* | > | *vara:te* | don't come you (sg.) |

3.4.1.2. *-ϕ* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *va:-ϕ* | > | *va:* | come-you (sg.) |
| *pa:ṭ-ϕ* | > | *pa:ṭu* | sing-you (sg.) |

### 3.4.2. Imperative plural*

*-ngaḷ*, *-ungaḷ* and *-ingaḷ* are the three suffixes which denote imperative plural.

3.4.2.1. *-ingaḷ* occurs after negative suffix *-a:t-*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *col-a:t-ingaḷ* | > | *colla:tinga* | don't say-you (pl.) |

3.4.2.2. *-ngaḷ* occurs after stems which end in vowels.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *po:-ngaḷ* | > | *po:nga* | go-you (pl.) |
| *va:-ngaḷ* | > | *va:nga* | come-you (pl.) |

3.4.2.3. *-ungaḷ* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *pa:ṭ-ungaḷ* | > | *pa:ṭunga* | sing-you (pl.) |
| *cey-ungaḷ* | > | *ceyyunga* | do-you (pl.) |

## 3.5. Infinitive

*-a* is the suffix that denotes infinitive and it occurs after all stems. *-kk-* which occurs after certain stems can be explained by a morphophonemic rule $x \rightarrow kk$ / *-V*.

3.5.1. *-a*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *cey-a* | > | *ceyya* | to do |
| *kiḻi-x-a* | > | *kiḻikka* | to tear |

* This is used to represent honorific singular also.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *o:ṭṭ-a* | > | *o:ṭṭa* | to drive |
| *ka:y-tt-a* | > | *ka:cca* | to boil |
| *naṭax-t-a* | > | *naṭatta* | to conduct |
| *pa:rx-a* | > | *pa:kka* | to see |

## 3.6. Optative

*-ka* is the only suffix that occurs after verb stems *va:ḻ* live and *oḷi* destroy.

### 3.6.1. *-ka*

| | |
|---|---|
| *va:ḻ-ka* | let (one) live |
| *oḷi-ka* | let (one) become ruined |

## 3.7. Hortative

*-aṭṭum* is the suffix which denotes hortative and it occurs after all verb stems.

### 3.7.1. *-aṭṭum*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *pe:c-aṭṭum* | > | *pe:caṭṭum* | let (one) talk |
| *pa:rx-aṭṭum* | > | *pa:kkaṭṭum* | let (one) see |
| *iṭi-x-aṭṭum* | > | *iṭikkaṭṭum* | let (one) bound |
| *aṭakk-aṭṭum* | > | *aṭakkaṭṭum* | let (me) control |

## 3.8. Permissive

*-ala:m* is the only suffix that represents permissive and it occurs after all stems.

3.8.1. *-ala:m*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *tirupp-ala:m* | > | *tiruppala:m* | (one) may turn |
| *col-ala:m* | > | *collala:m* | (one) may say |
| *oṭi-x-ala:m* | > | *oṭikkala:m* | (one) may break |
| *ke:ḷx-ala:m* | > | *ke:kkala:m* | (one) may hear/ask |
| *pa:y-tt-ala:m* | > | *pa:ccala:m* | (one) may irrigate |

## 3.9. Negative

Negative is classified into two viz. 1. $\text{Negative}_1$ and 2. $\text{Negative}_2$. Each of the negatives is represented by distinct markers.

### 3.9.1. $\text{Negative}_1$

*-a:t-* and *-a:-* are the suffixes which represent $\text{negative}_1$.

3.9.1.1 *-a:t-* occurs before vowels.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *var-a:t-a* | > | *vara:ta* | didn't come (adj.) |
| *pa:rx-a:t-e* | > | *pa:kka:te* | don't see-you (Sg.) |
| *uruṭṭ-a:t-a* | > | *uruṭṭa:ta* | didn't-roll (adj.) |
| *col-a:t-avan* | > | *colla:tavem* | he who didn't say |

3.9.1.2 *-a:-* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *pin-a:-mal* | > | *pinna:ma* | without braiding |
| *cey-a:-mal* | > | *ceyya:ma* | without doing |
| *arax-a:-mal* | > | *arakka:ma* | without cutting |
| *peraṭṭ-a:-te* | > | *peraṭṭa:te* | without rolling |
| *torax-a:-kiṭṭi* | > | *torakka:kiṭṭi* | if doesn't open |

3.9.2 Negative$_2$

*-ma:ṭṭ-* is the suffix that is added after the infinitive forms of the verbs to form negative$_2$.

3.9.2.1 *-ma:ṭṭ-*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *vara-ma:ṭṭ-en* | > *varama:ṭṭem* | won't come-I |
| *colla-ma:ṭṭ-a:n* | > *collama:ṭṭa:m* | won't tell - he |
| *oṭi-x-a-ma:ṭṭ-om* | > *oṭikkama:ṭṭom* | won't break-we |
| *oṭṭ-x-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:n* | > *o:ṭṭama:ṭṭa:m* | won't drive - he |

## 3.10 Relative participle

*-a* is the suffix that denotes relative participle and it occurs after the past, present and negative suffixes.

3.10.1 *-a*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *col-in-a* | > | *conna* | said (adj.) |
| *paṭix-t-a* | > | *paṭicca* | read (adj.) |
| *ke:ḷx-kr-a* | > | *ke:kkra* | asking (adj.) |
| *var-nt-a* | > | *vanta* | came (adj.) |
| *o:ṭ-in-a* | > | *o:ṭna* | ran (adj.) |
| *ceyy-r-a* | > | *ceyra* | doing (adj.) |
| *tirupp-a:t-a* | > | *tiruppa:ta* | not turned (adj ) |
| *po:k-a:t-a* | > | *po:ka:ta* | not gone (adj.) |

## 3.11 Verbal participle

Verbal participle in this dialect is represented by four suffixes viz. *-mal*, *-te*, *-ϕ* and *-u*. These suffixes occur after the past tense suffixes and negative$_1$ suffix *-a:-*.

3.11.1 *-mal* occurs after negative$_1$ suffix *-a:-* and it is in free variation with *-te* (3.11.2).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *var-a:-mal* | > | *vara:ma* | without coming |
| *var-a:-te* | > | *vara:te* | ” |
| *iṭi-x-a:-mal* | > | *iṭikka:ma* | without pounding |
| *iṭi-x-a:-te* | > | *iṭikka:te* | ” |

3.11.3 *-ϕ* occurs after past tense suffix *-in-* (3.3.1.1.).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *col-in-ϕ* | > | *colli* | having said |
| *o:ṭṭ-in-ϕ* | > | *o:ṭṭi* | having driven |
| *aṭang-in-ϕ* | > | *aṭangi* | having become controlled |

3.11.4 *-u* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *pa:rx-t-u* | > | *pa:ttu* | having seen |
| *kiḻi-x-t-u* | > | *kiḻicci* | having torn |
| *naṭax-nt-u* | > | *naṭantu* | having walked |
| *cey-ñj-u* | > | *ceñji* | having done |
| *po:ṭ-t u* | > | *po:ṭṭu* | having placed |

## 3.12 Participial noun

Participial noun in this dialect is formed by adding third person pronouns to the respective relative participle forms of the verbs.

R.P.F. + { *avan*, *ava!*, *avar*, *atu*, *avanga!*, —, — }

eg.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *cey-r-a-avan* | > | *ceyravem* | he who does |
| *pa:rx-kr-a-ava!* | > | *pa:kkrava* | she who sees |
| *var-nt-a-atu* | > | *vantatu* | that which came |
| *col-a:t-a-avanga!* | > | *colla:tavanga* | those who didn't say |
| *pa:y-tt-in-a-avar* | > | *pa:ccnavaru* | he(hon.) who irrigated |

## 3.13 Verbal noun

There is only one suffix *-atu* which represents verbal noun and this suffix occurs after the past, present and $negative_1$ suffixes.

### 3.13.1 *-atu*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *var-nt-atu* | > | *vantatu* | the act of coming |
| *aṭakk-in-atu* | > | *aṭakknatu* | the act of controlling |
| *oṭi-x-t-atu* | > | *oṭiccatu* | the act of breaking something |
| *cey-a:t-atu* | > | *ceyya:tatu* | the act of not doing |

## 3.14 Conditional

There are two suffixes *–a:l* and *–kiṭṭi* which denote conditional.

3.14.1 *–kiṭṭi* occurs after negative$_1$ suffix *–a:* (3.9.1).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *pa:rx-a:-kiṭṭi* | > | *pa:kka:kiṭṭi* | if one doesn't see |
| *col-a:-kiṭṭi* | > | *colla:kiṭṭi* | if one doesn't say |
| *tirupp-a:–kiṭṭi* | > | *tiruppa:kiṭṭi* | if one doesn't turn |
| *oṭi–x–a:–kiṭṭi* | > | *oṭikka:kiṭṭi* | if one doesn't break |

3.14.2 *–a:l* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *var nt–a:l* | > | *vanta:* | if (one) comes |
| *paṭux–t–a:l* | > | *paṭutta:* | if (one) lies down |
| *col–in–a:l* | > | *conna:* | if (one) says |
| *maṭi–x–t–a:l* | > | *maṭicca:* | if (one) folds |

## 3.15 Temporal

*–appa* is the only suffix which represents temporal and it occurs after the past, present and negative$_1$ suffixes.

3.15.1 *–appa*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *irux–nt–appa* | > | *iruntappa* | when (one) was |
| *uruṭṭ–r–appa* | > | *uruṭṭrappa* | when (one) rolls |
| *cey-a:t–appa* | > | *ceyya:tappa* | when (one) didn't do |
| *oṭey–x–t-appa* | > | *oṭeccappa* | when (one) broke |

## 3.16 Pronominal terminations

### 3.16.1. First person

#### 3.16.1.1. *Singular*

*-en* is the suffix which denotes first person singular.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *oṭi-x-kr-en* | > | *oṭikkrrem* | break - I |
| *ka:y-tt-in-en* | > | *ka:ccnem* | boiled - I |
| *tirumb-a-ma:ṭṭ-en* | > | *tirumba-ma:ttem* | won't turn-I |
| *pa:rx-p-en* | > | *pa:ppem* | will see-I |
| *var-nt-en* | > | *vanten* | came-I |

#### 3.16.1.2. *Plural**

*-om* is the suffix that denotes first person plural.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *vayx-t-om* | > | *vaccom* | kept-we |
| *keṭu-x-p-om* | > | *keṭuppom* | will spoil-we |
| *kaṇ-t-om* | > | *kaṇṭom* | saw-we |
| *o:ṭ-r-om* | > | *o:ṭrom* | run - we |
| *cey-a-ma:ṭṭ-om* | > | *ceyyama:ṭṭom* | won't do - we |
| *ke:ḷx-kr-om* | > | *ke:kkrom* | ask - we |

### 3.16.2. Second person

#### 3.16.2.1 *Singular*

*-i-* and *-e* are the suffixes which represent second person singular.

---

* In finite verbs there is only one suffix which denotes both 'inclusive' and 'exclusive' distinction.

3.16.2.1.1. *-e* occurs before #.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *va:tix-t-e* | > *va:tticce* | argued -you (sg.) |
| *pa:rx p-e* | > *pa:ppe* | will see - you(sg.) |
| *o:ṭ-a-ma:ṭṭ-e* | > *o:ṭama:ṭṭe* | won't run - you (sg) |
| *cey-r-e* | > *ceyre* | do-you (sg.) |

3.16.2.1.2 *-i-* occurs elsewhere.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *var-nt-i-a:* | > *vantiya:* | did you (sg.) come? |
| *pa:rx-t-i-a:* | > *pa:ttiya:* | did you (sg.) -see? |

3.16.2.2. *Plural*[1]

*-ingaḷ* is the suffix which represents second person plural.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *var-nt-ingaḷ* | > *vantinga* | came-you (pl.) |
| *naṭax-kr-ingaḷ* | > *naṭakkringa* | walk-you (pl.) |
| *cey-p-ingaḷ* | > *ceyvinga* | will do-you (pl.) |
| *po:k-a-ma:ṭṭ-ingaḷ* | > *po:ka-ma:ṭṭinga* | won't go-you (pl.) |

**3.16.3. Third person**

3.16.3.1. *Masculine singular*

*-a:n* is the only suffix that denotes masculine singular.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *oṭe-x-t-a:n* | > *oṭecca:m* | broke-he |

1 This suffix is used to represent the honorific singular also.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *cey-ñj-a:n* | > | *ceñja:m* | did-he |
| *var a-ma:ṭṭ-a:n* | > | *varama:ṭṭa:m* | won't come-he |
| *pa:rx-p-a:n* | > | *pa:ppa:m* | will see-he |

### 3.16.3.2. *Feminine singular+*

Feminine singular is represented by *-a:ḷ*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *irux-p-a:ḷ* | > | *iruppa:* | will be-she |
| *uruṭṭ-r-a:ḷ* | > | *uruṭṭra:* | rolls-she |
| *cey-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:ḷ* | > | *ceyyama:ṭṭa:* | won't do-she |

### 3.16.3.3. *Epicene plural*

There are two types of epicene plural viz. 1. honorific and 2. non-honorific.

#### 3.16.3.3.1 *Honorific*

*-a:ngaḷ* is the suffix that denotes honorific type of epicene plural which is found in other dialects as well. This suffix is used to represent honorific singular also.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *var-nt-a:ngaḷ* | > | *vanta:nga* | came-they |
| *paṭix-t-a:ngaḷ* | > | *paṭicca:nga* | read-they |
| *oṭey-x p-a:ngaḷ* | > | *oṭeppa:nga* | will break-they |
| *pa:rx-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:ngaḷ* | > | *pa:kka-ma:ṭṭa:nga* | will not see-they |

+ Sometimes neuter singular marker is used to express feminine singular in this dialect as *vantutu* (she) came.

3.16.3.3.2. *Non-honorific*

*-uoḷ* is the suffix that denotes non-honorific type and this occurs after masculine singular and feminine singular suffixes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *kaṉ-t-a:n-uoḷ* | > | *kaṉṭa:nuo* | saw-they (mas.) |
| *var-nt-a:ḷ-uoḷ* | > | *vanta:ḷuo* | came-they (fem.) |

3.16.3.4. *Neuter singular*

There are three suffixes viz. *-tu*, *-ūtu* and *-ϕ* to represent neuter singular.

3.16.3.4.1. -ϕ occurs after future tense surfix *-:um* (3.3.3.2).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *o:ṭ-um-ϕ* | > | *o:ṭum* | will run-it |
| *tu:ng-um-ϕ* | > | *tu:ngum* | will sleep - it |
| *oṭi-x-um-ϕ* | > | *oṭikkum* | will break - it |
| *kaṭix-um-ϕ* | > | *kaṭikkum* | will bite - it |

3.16.3.4.2 *-tu* occurs after the past tense suffix *-in-* (3.3.1.1.).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *o:ṭ-in-tu* | > | *o:ṭicci* | ran - it |
| *tirumb-in-tu* | > | *tirumbicci* | turned - it |

3.16.3.4.3 *-utu* occurs elsewhere.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *var-nt-utu* | > | *vantutu* | came - it |
| *o:ṭ-ϕ-utu* | > | *o:ṭutu* | runs - it |
| *naṭax-ϕ-utu* | > | *naṭakkutu* | walks - it |

### 3.16.3.5 *Masculine honorific singular*

There is a distinct marker *-a:ru* which denotes masculine singular. However, this category is also denoted by the epicene plural marker *-a:ngaḷ*.

#### 3.16.3.5.1 *-a:ru*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *cey-r-a:ru* | > | *ceyra:ru* | does - he (hon.) |
| *paṭix-t-a:ru* | > | *paṭicca:ru* | read - he (hon.) |
| *pa:rx-p-a:ru* | > | *pa:ppa:ru* | will see-he (hon.) |
| *po:k-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:ru* | > | *po:kama:ṭṭa:ru* | won't go-he (hon.) |

### 3.16.3.6 *Neuter plural**

*-uoḷ* is the suffix added after the neuter singular markers *-tu* and *-ut* to represent neuter plural.

#### 3.16.3.6.1 *-uoḷ*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *o:ṭ-ϕ-utu-uoḷ* | > | *o:ṭutuo* | run - they |
| *naṭax-nt-utu-uoḷ* | | *naṭantutuo* | walked - they |

## 3.17. Verbal derivatives

Verbal derivatives are not productive in this dialect as in other dialects. There are as many as 24 derivative suffixes which are added to the various verb stems to form nouns.

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* Neuter plural is optionally marked by this suffix.

3.17.1. *-ttal* (*-ttal, -cal, -vu, -al, -kke, -pu, vi, -om, -i, -avu, -tale, -φ, -com, -vɛ, -cci, -Cu, -ke, -ma:nom, -a:ḷom, -ikke, -te, -ti, -me, -V- > -V-*).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | *tuṇi-ttal* | > | *tuṇicca* | boldness |
| | *viri-cal* | > | *virica* | crack |
| | *aḷax-vu* | > | *aḷavu* | measurement |
| | *moṇav-al* | > | *moṇava* | murmer |
| | *va:ḷ-kke* | > | *va:ḷkke* | life |
| | *eṇeyx-pu* | > | *eṇeppu* | joint |
| | *ke:ḷx-vi* | > | *ke:ḷvi* | question |
| | *paḷux-om* | > | *paḷom* | fruit |
| | *o:ṭ-Cam* | > | *o:ṭṭam* | running |
| | *mu:ṭ-i* | > | *mu:ṭi* | cover |
| | *a:ta:r-avu* | > | *a:taravu* | support |
| | *keṭ-tale* | > | *keṭutale* | harm |
| | *poke-φ* | > | *poke* | smoke |
| | *pa:rx-ve* | > | *pa:rve* | sight |
| | *muṭi-cci* | > | *muṭicci* | knot |
| | *pa:ṭ-Cu* | > | *pa:ṭṭu* | song |
| | *pe:c-Cu* | > | *pe:ccu* | speech |
| | *eḷut-Cu* | > | *eḷuttu* | letter |
| | *aḷu-ke* | > | *aḷuke* | weep |
| | *ce:r-ma:nom* | > | *ce:rma:nom* | company |
| | *ve:rx-a:ḷom* | > | *ve:kka:ḷom* | perspiration |
| | *namb-ikke* | > | *nambikke* | belief |
| | *naṭax-te* | > | *naṭatte* | character |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *marax–ti* | > | *marati* | forgetfulness |
| *porux–me* | > | *porume* | patience |
| *cuṭ–v̄* | > | *cu:ṭu* | heat |

## 3.18. Complex verbs

3.18.0. Complex verbs are formed by adding one or more auxiliary verbs either to the infinitive or verbal participle form of the main verbs.

Those complex verbs formed by adding auxiliaries to $MV_{Inf}$ are called *models* and those formed by adding auxiliaries to the $MV_{VP}$ *aspects*.

### 3.18.1. Modals

There are six types of modal formations viz. trial, causative, prohibitive, potential, possibility and obligative. The first four types are further classified into $trial_1$, $trial_2$ $causative_1$, $causative_2$, $prohibitive_1$, $prohibitive_2$, potential and negative potential.

#### 3.18.1.1 *Trial*

#### 3.18.1.1.1 $Trial_1$

*–pa:rx-* is the auxiliary added to the $MV_{Inf}$ to form the modal '$trial_1$' and it conveys the meaning *thinking about an action*.

3.18.1.1.1.1 *-pa:rx-*

*po:ka-pa:rx*

*-t-a:n* > *po:kapa:tta:m* tried to go - he

3.18.1.1.2 $Trial_2$

*-po:k-* is the auxiliary added to the $Mv_{Inf}$ to form the modal '$trial_2$' and it conveys the meaning *entering into an action.*

*vara-po:k-in-a:n>* *vara po:na:m* tried to come -he

3.18.1.2 *Causative*

3.18.1.2.1 $Causative_1$

*-vayx-* is the auxiliary added to the $MV_{Inf}$ to form the modal '$causative_1$' and it conveys the meaning *through action.*

3.18.1.2.1.1 *-vayx-*

*pe:ca-vayx-t-om>* *pe:cavaccom* we made (some one) to speak

3.18.1.2.2 $Causative_2$

*-col-* is the auxiliary added to the $MV_{Inf}$ to form the modal '$causative_2$' and it conveys the meaning *through speech.*

3.18.1.2.2.1 *-col-*

*paṭikka-col-r-om>* *paṭikka colrom* we ask (someone) to study

3.18.1.3 *Prohibitive*

3.18.1.3.1 Prohibitive$_1$

*ve:ṇa:m* is the auxiliary added to the MV$_{Inf}$ to form the modal 'prohibitive$_1$' and it conveys the meaning *needn't.*

3.18.1.3.1.1. *veṇa:m*

| | |
|---|---|
| *ceyya-ve:ṇa:m* | (one) need not to |
| *po:ka-ve:ṇa:m* | (one) need not do |

3.18.1.3.2 Prohibitive$_2$

*-ku:ṭa:tu* is the auxiliary added to the MV$_{Inf}$ to form the modal 'prohibitive$_2$' and it conveys the meaning *should not.*

3.18.1.4 *Potential*

3.18.1.4.1 Potential

*muṭiyum* is the auxiliary added to the MV$_{Inf}$ to form the modal 'potential' and it conveys the meaning *can.*

3.18.1.4.1.1 *muṭiyum*

| | |
|---|---|
| *ceyya-muṭiyum* | (one) can do |
| *o:ṭa-muṭiyum* | (one) can run |

3.18.1.4.2. Negative Potential

*muṭiya:tu* is the auxiliary added to the MV$_{Inf}$ to form the modal 'negative potential' and this conveys the meaning *cannot.*

3.18.1.4.2.1 *-muṭiya:tu*

| | |
|---|---|
| *pa:ṭa muṭiya:tu* | (one) cannot sing |
| *vara muṭiya:tu* | (one) cannot come |

3.18.1.5 *Possibility*

*ku:ṭum* is the auxiliary added to the $MV_{Inf}$ to form the modal 'possibility' and it conveys the meaning *may*.

3.18.1.5.1 *-ku:ṭum*

| | |
|---|---|
| *naṭakka ku:ṭum* | (one) may walk |
| *aṭikka ku:ṭum* | (one) may beat |

3.18.1.6 *Obligative*

*-ṇum* is the auxiliary added to the $MV_{Inf}$ to form the modal 'obligative' and it conveys the meaning *must/have to*.

3.18.1.6.1 *-ṇum*

| | |
|---|---|
| *ceyya-ṇum* | (one) must/have to do |
| *paṭikka-ṇum* | (one) must/have to read |

3.18.2. **Aspects**

There are five types of aspect auxiliary formations viz. reflexive, perfective, durative, definitive and test.

3.18.2.1 *Reflexive*

*-kiṭ-*, *-ki-* and *-ka* are the three forms which represent reflexive.

3.18.2.1.1. *-ka* occurs before #.

*ceñji-ka* do for yourself

3.8.2.1.2 *-kiṭ-* occurs before past tense suffix *-t-* (3.3.1.3.).

*pa:ttu-kiṭ-t-a:-ḷ>* *pa:ttukiṭṭa:* she saw for herself

3.8.2.1.3 *-ki-* occurs elsewhere.

*va:ngi-kṭ-r-om* > *va:ngikirom* we buy for ourselves

*ceñji-ki-v-e-n* > *ceñjikivem* I will do for myself

3.8.2.2 *Perfective*

*-irux-* is the auxiliary that is added to the $MV_{vp}$ to form perfective aspect.

*vacci-irux-kr-om>* *vacci irukkrom* we are keeping

*uruṭṭi-irux-um-φ>* *uruṭṭi irukkum* it might have rolled

*pe:ci-irux-nt-a:l* > *pe:ci irunta:* if she had talked

3.18.2.3 *Durative*

*-kiṭṭirux-* is the auxiliary added to the $MV_{vp}$ to form the durative aspect.

3.18.2.3.1 *-kiṭṭirux-*

*po:yi-kiṭṭirux-*
*-nt-en* > *po:yikiṭṭiruntem* I was going

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ke:ṭṭu-kiṭṭirux-kr-om* | > | *ke:ṭṭukiṭṭirukk-rom* | we are asking |
| *vantu-kiṭṭirux-um-ϕ* | > | *vantukiṭṭirukkum* | it will be coming |

3.18.2.4 *Definitive*

*-puṭ-* and *-(u)ṭ-* are the auxiliary verbs added to the $MV_{vp}$ to form the definitive aspect. Both these forms occur in free variation.

*-puṭ-* (~-*(u)ṭ-*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *koṇṇu-puṭ-t-en* | > | *koṇṇupuṭṭem* | I killed (def.) |
| *koṇṇu-uṭ-t-en* | > | *koṇṇuṭṭem* | " |
| *vittu-puṭ-r-om* | | *vittupuṭrom* | we will sell (def.) |
| *vittu-uṭ-r-om* | > | *vittuṭrom* | " |

3.18.2.5 *Test*

*-pa:rx-* is the auxiliary added to $MV_{vp}$ to form the aspect 'test'.

3.18.2.5.1 *-pa:rx-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *vantu-pa:rx-t-en* | > | *vantu pa:ttem* | I came (test) |
| *ke:ṭṭu-pa:rx-kr-om* | > | *ke:ṭṭu pa:kk-rom* | we will ask (test) |

## 3.19 Stem alternants

All those verbs which have more than one alternant are listed below. The occurrence of these alternants is morphologically conditioned.

| *Verb* | *Stem₁* | *Stem₂* |
|---|---|---|
| support | *a:ṭarix–* | *a:ṭar–* |
| begin | *a:rambix–* | *a:ramb–* |
| become ripe | *paḷux–* | *paḷa–* |
| go | *po:* | *po:k–* |
| decide | *ti:rma:nix–* | *ti:rma:n–* |
| give | *ta:* | *tar–* |
| die | *ca:v–* | *cet–* |
| spoil | *keṭ–* | *keṭu–* |
| ask/hear | *ke:ḷx–* | *ke:ḷ–* |
| see | *ka:ṇ–* | *kaṇ–* |
| forget | *marax–* | *mara–* |
| boil | *ve:k–* | *ve–* |
| come | *va:* | *var–* |

etc.

# 4

# Adjectives

**4.0.** Adjectives are those forms which qualify the following nouns.

## 4.1. Adjectives: classification

Adjectives are classified into three sub-types: 1) simple adjectives, ii) derived adjectives and iii) numeral adjectives.

## 4.2. Simple adjectives

Those adjectives which are mono-morphemic and inherent are called 'simple adjectives'.

| | |
|---|---|
| *e!aya* | young |
| *ariya* | rare |
| *periya* | big |
| *palaya* | old |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *putu* | new | |
| *cinna* | small | |
| *ciru* | ,, | |
| *mu:tta* | old (age) | |
| *nalla* | good | etc. |

## 4.3: Derived adjectives

Those adjectives derived by adding certain derivative suffixes (adjectival markers) either to i) noun stems or ii) demonstrative and interrogative bases.

### 4.3.1 Noun + D.$S_1$

*-a:ne* is the adjectival suffix added to certain noun stems to form derived adjectives.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *aḷak–a:ne* | beautiful | |
| *oyarom–a:ne* > *oyarama:ne* | tall | |

### 4.3.2 Dem./Intr. Base + D.$S_2$

*-nta* is the adjectival suffix added to the distant-proximate demonstratives and interrogative base to form demonstrative and interrogative adjectives.

| | |
|---|---|
| *a–nta* | that (adj.) |
| *i-nta* | this (adj.) |
| *e-nta* | which (adj.) |

## 4.4 Numeral adjectives

4.4.1 Certain stems of the cardinal numbers occur as attributes to the following nouns.

| | |
|---|---|
| *oru vi:ṭu* | one house |
| *na:lu pe:ru* | four persons |

4.4.2 Ordinal numbers also function as numeral adjectives*.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ajñ-a:m ma:com* | fifth month |
| *añj-a:vatu vi:ṭu* | fifth house |

* for details see sec. 2.6.2

# 5

# Adverbs

5.0. Adverbs are those forms which can modify the following verbs.

## 5.1. Adverbs: classification

Adverbs are classified into two types viz. i) simple adverbs and ii) derived adverbs.

## 5.2. Simple adverbs

All those mono-morphemic and inherent adverbs are called 'simple adverbs'.

| | |
|---|---|
| *mella* | slowly |
| *tiṭi:runnu* | suddenly |
| *virrunnu* | fast |

etc.

## 5.3. Derived adverbs

Derived adverbs are those which are derived by adding certain suffixes either to the noun stems or to the demonstrative and interrogative bases*.

### 5.3.1. Adverbial Suffix$_1$

*-a:* is the adverbial suffix added to certain noun stems to form adverbs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ve:kom-a:* | > | *ve:kama:* | fast |
| *ko:vom-a:* | > | *ko:vama:* | angrily |
| *oyaram-a* | > | *oyarama:* | tall |
| *ne:r-a:* | > | *ne:ra:* | straight |

### 5,3.2. Other adverbial suffixes+

*-ppaṭi, -ñje. -nge, -ṇṇekki, -ppa/-ppo,* are the adverbial suffixes added to the demonstrative and interrogative bases to form adverbs such as time, place, manner etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| *a-ppaṭi* | in that manner |
| *e-ñje* | where |
| *i-nge* | here |
| *a-ppa* | then |
| *i-ppo* | now |
| *e-ṇṇekki* | when etc. |

---

* for details see section on 'Particles'.

\+ see section on 'Particles' for further details.

# 6

# Particles

**6.0.** Particles are those forms which take neither tense suffixes nor case suffixes but can occur either with certain clitics or freely in sentences.

## 6.1 Particles : classification

Particles are classified into two types viz. 1) Free particles and 2) Bound particles. All the bound particles are termed as *clitics*. Free particles are those which can occur either freely in sentences or can occur with certain nouns or verbs. Clitics are divided into three sub-types viz. 1. *Pro-clitics* (those clitics which occur before post-clitics), 2. *Post-clitics* (those clitics which occur after pro-clitics and 3. *En-clitics* (those clitics which occur with noun or verb or after post-clitics).

## 6.2. Free particles

### 6.2.1 Hereafter

*ini*, *inume* and *innume* are the three forms which represent 'hereafter' and all of them occur in free variation.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ini va:* | come hereafter |
| *inume va:* | ,, |
| *innume va:* | ,, |

### 6.2.2 Still/More

| | |
|---|---|
| *innum* represents | still/more |
| *innum ve:ṇum* | required still/more |
| *innum kuṭi* | drink more |

### 6.2.3 Opposite

*etur* and *eture* are the forms which denote 'opposite'.

1. *eture* occurs before #.

   *enakku eture* — opposite to me

2. *etur* occurs elsewhere.

   *etur vi:ṭu* — opposite house

### 6.2.4 Away

*eṭṭi* is the form which represents 'away' and it occurs with verbs.

| | |
|---|---|
| *eṭṭi po:* | go away |
| *eṭṭi nillu* | stand at a distance |

### 6.2.5 Afterwards

*aprom* and *peraku* are the forms which represent 'afterwards'. These forms either occur freely or after relative participle forms. Both are in free variation.

| | |
|---|---|
| *aprom cey* | do (it) afterwards |
| *peraku cey* | ,, |
| *vantaprom* | after (ones) coming |
| *vanta peraku* | ,, |

### 6.2.6 Below/Under

*aṭi* and *aṭi:le* are the forms which denote 'below/under'.

1. *aṭi:le* occurs before #.

   *ka:lukku aṭi:le* below the leg

2. *aṭi* occurs elsewhere.

   | | |
   |---|---|
   | *aṭi+pakkom* | lower part |

### 6.2.7 Immediately

*oṭane* is the forms that represents 'immediately'. It occurs freely and after relative participle forms.

| | |
|---|---|
| *oṭane vanta:ru* | (he) came immediately |
| *vanta oṭane* | as soon as (some one) came |

### 6.2.8 Above/Up

*oyare*, *me:le* and *me:l* are the forms which denote 'above/up'. The first two forms occur in free variation.

1. *oyare* occurs before # [2. ~ *me:le*]

| | |
|---|---|
| *talaykku oyare* | above the head |
| *talaykku me:le* | ” |

2. *me:l* occurs elsewhere.

| | |
|---|---|
| *me:l+pa:ti* | upper half |

### 6.2.9 Inside

*uḷ* and *uḷḷe* are the forms which denote 'inside'.

1. *uḷḷe* occurs before #.

| | |
|---|---|
| *vi:ṭṭukku uḷḷe* | inside the house |

2. *uḷ* occurs elsewhere.

| | |
|---|---|
| *uḷ+pakkom* | inner portion |

### 6.2.10 Behind After

*pinne, pinna:le* and *pinna:ṭi* are the forms which represent 'behind/after'. All of them occur in free variation.

| | |
|---|---|
| *onakku pinna:le* | behnid you (sg.) |
| *onakku pinne* | ” |
| *vanta pinna:ṭi* | after (ones) coming |
| *vanta pinna:le* | ” |

### 6.2.11 All/Completely

*pu:ra:* is the only form that represents 'all/completely' and it occurs freely in sentences.

| | |
|---|---|
| *pu:ra: collu* | tell completely |
| *kututtatu pu:ra:* | all that were given |

### 6.2.12 Near

represents 'near'.

| | |
|---|---|
| *kiṭṭe va:* | come near |
| *vi:ṭṭukku kiṭṭe* | near the house |

### 6.2.13 Below/Beneath

*k:iḷe, ta:ḷe* and *ki:ḷ* are the forms which represent below'. The first two forms occur in free variation.

1. *k:iḷe* occurs before # (2. ~ *ta:ḷe*)

   *marattukku ki:ḷe/ta:ḷe*

   beneath/below the tree

2. *ki:ḷ* occurs elsewhere.

   | | |
   |---|---|
   | *ki:ḷ+porom* | the part that is below |

### 6.2.14 Early morning

*karukkalle* is the form that represents 'early morning'.

| | |
|---|---|
| *karukkalle va:* | come in the early morning |

### 6.2.15 Morning

*ka:leyle* and *ka:lambre* are the forms which denote 'morning' and both these forms occur in free variation.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ka:leyle vanta:m* | (he) came in the morning |
| *ka:lambre vanta:m* | " |

### 6.2.16 Little/Some

*koñjom* is the form that represents 'little some'.

*koñjom taṇṇi* 'a little water'

*koñjom ru:va* 'some money'

### 6.2.17 Further

*me:lpaṭṭu* and *me:l koṇṭu* are the two forms which denote 'further'. Both these forms occur in free variation.

*me:lpaṭṭu collu* tell further

*me:l koṇṭu collu* ,,

### 6.2.18 Day before yesterday

*munta:m na:ḷu* is the form that represents 'day before yesterday'.

*munta:m n:aḷu po:nem* I went day before yesterday

### 6.2.19 Front/Before

*munna:le*, *munna:ṭṭi*, *munne* and *munti* are the forms which denote 'front/before'. The first three forms occur in free variation. However, instead of *u* in the first syllable, *i* also is found to occur as in *minti* etc.

*enakku munna:le* in front of me

*enakku munti* ,,

*po:vum munne* before going

*po:vum munna:ṭi* ,,

### 6.2.20 Yesterday

*ne:ttikki* and *ne:tti* are the forms which represent 'yesterday'. Both these forms occur in free variation.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ne:ttikki vantem* | I came yesterday |
| *ne:tti vanten* | ” |

### 6.2.21 Centre/Middle

*naṭuppre, naṭu, naṭuvle* are the forms which represent 'centre/middle'.

6.2.21.1 & 6.2.21.2 *naṭuvle* and *naṭuppra* occur before #.

| | |
|---|---|
| *naṭuvle po:* | go in the middle |
| *naṭuppre po:* | ” |

6.2.21.3 *naṭu-* occurs elsewhere.

*naṭu-koḷam* > *naṭukkoḷom* central part of the tank

### 6.22.2 Day after tomorrow

*na:ḷaṉṉakki* and *na:ḷatericci* are the forms which represent 'day after tomorrow'. Both occur in free variation.

| | |
|---|---|
| *na:ḷaṉṉakki po:vem* | I will go day after tomorrow |
| *na:ḷatericci po:vem* | ” |

### 6.2.23 Tomorrow

*na:ḷakki* is the only form that represents 'tomorrow'.

*na:ḷakki varrem* I will come tomorrow

### 6.2.24 Much/More

*rombe* and *nerayẹ* are the two forms which denote 'much/more'. Both occur in free variation.

*rombe taṇṇi* more water

*neraye taṇṇi* "

### 6.2.25 Outside

*veḷi* and *veḷi:le* are the two forms which denote 'outside'.

6.2.25.1 *veḷi:le* occurs before #.

*veḷi:le po:* go out

6.2.25.2 *veḷi* occurs elsewhere.

*veḷi-pakkom* > *veḷippakkom* outer portion/side

## 6.3. Clitics

### 6.3.1 Pro-clitics

6.3.1.1 *Demonstrative clitics*

6.3.1.1.1 *Distant Demonstrative*

*a* is the distant demonstrative clitic which occurs before post-clitics (6.3.2).

| | |
|---|---|
| *a–ñje* | there |
| *a–nta* | that (adj.) |
| *a–ppa* | then |

6.3.1.1.2 *Proximate Demonstrative*

*i-* is the proximate demonstrative clitic which occurs before post–clitics (6.3.2).

| | |
|---|---|
| *i–nge* | here |
| *i–ppo* | now |
| *i–nta* | this (adj.) |

6.3.1.2 *Interrogative clitic*

*e-*, *e:-* and *ya:-* are the forms which denote interrogative clitic.

1. *e:-* occurs before post–clitic *-n* (6.3.2).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *e:–n* | > | *e:m* | why |

2. *ya:-* occurs before non-neuter suffix *-ru*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ya:-ru* | > | *ya:ru* | who |

3. *e-* occurs elsewhere.

| | |
|---|---|
| *e–ñje* | where |
| *e–ppa* | when |

**6.3.2 Post-clitics**

6.3.2.1 *Clitic of place*

*-ñje* and *-nge* are the forms which represent the clitic of place. Both these clitics occur after pro–clitics *a-*, *i-* and *e-*.

| | |
|---|---|
| *a-ñje* | there |
| *i-ñje* | here |
| *e-ṅge* | where |
| *i-ṅge* | here |

6.3.2.2 *Clitic of time*

6.3.2.2.1 *Time$_1$*

*-ppo* and *-ppa* are the forms which denote 'clitic of time$_1$' and occur in free variation after pro-clitics.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a-ppo* | > | *oppo* | then |
| *a-ppa* | > | *oppa* | ,, |
| *i-ppa* | > | *ippa* | now |

6.3.2.2.2 *Time$_2$*

*-ṇṇakki* is the form that represents 'clitic of time$_2$' and it occurs after pro-clitics.

| | |
|---|---|
| *i-ṇṇakki* | to-day |
| *e-ṇṇakki* | which day |

6.3.2.3 *Clitic of manner*

*-ppaṭi* is the form that represents 'clitic of manner' and it occurs after pro-clitics.

| | |
|---|---|
| *a-ppaṭi* | in that manner |
| *i-ppaṭi* | in this manner |
| *e-ppaṭi* | how |

6.3.2.4 *Clitic of quantity*

6.3.2.4.1 *Quantity*$_1$

*-mma:m* and *-v(a)ḷavu* are the forms that represent 'clitic of quantity$_1$' which convey the meaning 'much'. Both these forms occur after pro-clitics in free variation.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a-mma:m* | > | *amma:m* | that much |
| *a-v(a)ḷavu* | > | *av(a)ḷavu* | ,, |

6.3.2.4.2 *Quantity*$_2$

*-ttini* is the form which denotes 'clitic of quantity$_2$' which occurs after the pro-clitics and conveys the meaning 'many'.

| | |
|---|---|
| *a-ttini* | that-many |
| *e-ttini* | how many |

6.3.2.5. *Clitic of adjective*

*-nta* is the adjective clitic which occurs after the pro-clitics.

| | |
|---|---|
| *a-nta* | that (adj.) |
| *i-nta* | this (adj.) |
| *e-nta* | which (adj.) |

6.3.2.6. *Clitic of reason*

*-n* is the clitic of reason and it occurs after the interrogative (pro-) clitic.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *e:-n* | > | *e:m* | why |

### 6.3.3 En-clitics

#### 6.3.3.1 *En-clitics*$_1$ (which occur with noun).

##### 6.3.3.1.1 *About*

*-patti* is the clitic that occurs after the accusative forms of the nouns.

| | |
|---|---|
| *kaṇṇane-patti* | about Kannan |
| *onne-patti* | about you (sg.) |

##### 6.3.3.1.2 *Clitic of comparison*

*-viṭa* and *-ka:ṭṭi* are the forms which represent the clitic of comparison and occur in free variation after the accusative forms of nouns.

| | |
|---|---|
| *enne-viṭa-* | than me |
| *kaṇṇane-viṭa* | than Kannan |

##### 6.3.3.1.3 *Clitic of quantity*

*-va:ci* is the form that represents the clitic of quantity and it occurs after the numeral stems which denote *fractions*.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ka:l-va:ci* | one fourths |
| *are-va:ci* | half |

##### 6.3.3.1.4 *Clitic of inclusion*

*-um* and *-ku:ṭa* are the forms which denote the clitic of inclusion. Both the forms occur in free variation after nouns.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *avan-um* | > | *avanum* | he also |
| *avan-ku:ṭe* | > | *avangu:ṇṭa* | |

### 6.3.3.1.5 *Completive clitic*

*-um* represents the 'clitic of completion' and it occurs after the cardinal (numeral) bases.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *añj-um* | > | *añjum* | all the five |
| *patt-um* | > | *pattum* | all the ten |

### 6.3.3.1.6 *Conjunctive clitic*

*-e:-* is the conjunctive clitic which occurs in between the numeral bases.

| | |
|---|---|
| *mu:n̪-e:-ka:lu* | three and one fourths |
| *añj-e:-mukka:lu* | five and three fourths |

### 6.3.3.1.7 *Clitic of similarity*

*-po:le, ma:tiri* and *-a:ṭṭom* are the forms that represent 'clitic of similarity' of which the first two occur after the accusative forms of the nouns.

1. & 2. *po:la* (~*ma:tiri*)

| | |
|---|---|
| *amma:ve - po:la* | like (similar to) mother |
| *enne-po:le* | similar to (like) me |
| *enne-ma:tiri* | ,, |

3. *-a:ṭṭom* occurs elsewhere.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ra:man-a:ṭṭom* | similar to (like) Raman |

6.3.3.1.8 *Clitic of Adjective*

*-am-*, *-a:m-* and *-m-* are the three forms which denote the 'clitic of adjective'.

1. *-am-* occurs after the noun stems *ten-* and *pane-*.

   *ten-am-pille* > *tennambille* coconut seedling
   *pane-am-palom* > *panambalom* palm fruit

2. *-a:m-* occurs after the noun stem *puli-*.

   *puli-a:m-palom* > *puliya:balom* tamarind fruit

3. *-m-* occurs elsewhere.

   *ma:-m-palom* > *ma:mbalom* mango fruit

6.3.3.1.9 *Clitic of medium*

*-valiya:* and *mu:liyama:* are the two forms which represent the 'clitic of medium' conveying the meaning 'through'.

| | |
|---|---|
| *kannan-valiya:* | through Kannan |
| *kannan-mu:liyama:* | ,, |

6.3.3.2 *En-clitics$_2$* (which occur with verb).

6.3.3.2.1 *Temporal*

*-tum* is the form that represents 'temporal' and occurs only after verbal forms.

| | |
|---|---|
| *vanta-tum* | as soon as (someone) came |

6.3.3.2.2 *Clitic of request*

*–en* represents the 'clitic of request'.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *va: –en* | > | *va:yem* | please come (req.) |
| *col-en* | > | *collem* | please tell (req.) |

6.3.3.3 *En–clitics₃* (which occur after post-clitics).

6.3.3.3.1 *Universal*

*–um* is the form that represents the 'universal clitic'.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *e-nge–um* | > | *engeyum* | everywhere |
| *e-ppa-um* | > | *eppavum* | always |
| *e–ppaṭi-um* | > | *eppaṭiyum* | anyhow |

6.3.3.4 *En-clitics₄* (which occur after verb and noun).

6.3.3.4.1 *Conjunctive clitic*

*–um............-um* is the discontinuous morpheme that represents the clitic of conjunction.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ra:man-um na:n-um* | Raman and I |
| *naṭant–um o:ṭiy–um* | by running and walking |

6.3.3.4.2 *Even/Eventhough*

*–um* and *–ku:ṭe* are the forms which denote 'even/even though'. Both these forms occur in free variation.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *na:n-um* | > | *na:num* | even I |
| *na:n–ku:ṭe* | > | *na:ngu:ṭe.* | " |

| | |
|---|---|
| *vant-um* | even though (some one) came |

### 6.3.3.4.3 *Clitic of indefiniteness*

*-o:............-o:* is the discontinuous morpheme that represents this clitic.

| | |
|---|---|
| *na:n-o: avan-o:* | I or he (doubt) |
| *naṭant-o: o:ṭiy-o:* | by foot or by running |

### 6.3.3.4.4 *Clitic of emphasis*

*-e:* and *-ta:n* are the two forms which represent this clitic.

Both occur in free variation.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *avan-e:* | | he (emp.) |
| *avan-ta:n* | > *avanta:m* | " |
| *naṭant-e:* | | by foot (emp.) |
| *naṭantu-ta:n* | > *naṭantuta:m* | " |

### 6.3.3.4.5 *Interrogative clitic*

*-a:* is the marker that represents this clitic.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ra:man-a:* | is he Raman? |
| *vanta:n-a:* | did (he) come? |

6.3.3.4.6 *Atleast*

*-a:vatu* and *-a:ccum* represent this clitic.

| | |
|---|---|
| *na:n-a:vatu* | at least I |
| *na:n-a:ccum* | ,, |
| *naṭant-a:vatu* | at least by foot |

6.3.3.4.7 *Either.........or*

*-a:vatu......... -a:vatu* represents this clitic.

| | |
|---|---|
| *avan-a:vatu na:n-a:vatu* | either he or I |
| *naṭanta:vatu o:ṭiya:vatu* | either by foot or by running |

# Lexicon

Lexical items of the Saiva Vellala Tamil Dialect are presented here following the phonemic order as given below.

Vowels : / *i e a o u* /

Consonants : / *p b t ṭ c j k g m n ñ l r v* and *y* /
Each of the lexical items given in the list is immediately followed by its lexical meaning and short grammatical description.

/ *i* /

*ippa* now (P)
*ippaṭi* in this way (P)
*ippo* now (P)
*itu* this–it (PN)
*itungaḷ* ~ *itu* these–they (neu.) (PN)
*ittini* this many (N)
*iṭi*$_1$ thunder (N)
*iṭi*$_2$ pestle (V.tr.)
*iṭu* put (V.tr.)
*iṭuppu* waist (N)
*iṭukki* pincers (N)
*ikkaṭṭu* difficulty (N)
*ikkare* bank of a river (N)
*ingitom* good manners (N)
*imma:m* this much (P)
*ini* be sweet (V. int.)
*inippu* sweet (N)
*inime* hereafter (P)
*innum* still/yet (P)
*innume* hereafter (P)
*inta* this (P)
*inta:ṇṭe* this side (P)
*iñji* wet ginger (N)

*inge* here (P)
*iṉṉikki*~
*iṉṉeykki* to-day (P)
*iñje* here (P)
*iṣṭom* desire (N)
*iṣṭappaṭu* like (V.int.)
*ille* no (P)
*iḷi* show teeth (V. int.)
*iḻu* pull (V.tr.)
*iḷuppu* a disease (N)
*iḷukkaṭi* trouble (V.tr.)
*iru*$_1$ be (V. int.)
*iru*$_2$ sit (V.int.)
*iruppu* stock (N)
*iruttu* make one sit (V.tr.)
*iruṭṭu* darkness (N)
*iruku* become tight (V.int.)
*irukku* tight (V.tr.)
*irukkom* tightness (N)
*irumu* cough (V.int.)
*irumalu* cough (N)
*irumbu* iron (N)
*iruvatu* twenty (Num.)
*ivem* this-he (PN)
*iva* this-she (PN)
*ivanuo* these-they (PN)
*ivaru* this-he (hon.) (PN)
*ivunga* this-he/she (hon.) (PN)
*iv(a)ḷavu* this much (P)

/ *i:* /

*i:* fly (N)
*i:tte:nu* a kind of honey (N)
*i:ṭu* mortgage (N)
*i:ṭupa:ṭu* attachment (N)
*i:ṭṭi* spear (N)
*i:calu* winged white ant (N)
*i:ccamarom* date palm (N)
*i:kki* central nerve of coconut leaf (N)
*i:ṉu* give birth (V.tr.)
*i:ṣvarem* name of a deity (N)
*i:ralu* liver (N)
*i:rom* wetness (N)
*i:ru* egg of a louse (N)
*i:yaccaṭṭi* aluminium utensil (N)
*i:yom* lead (N)

/ *e* /

*eppa* when (P)
*eppaṭi* how (P)
*eppo* when (P)
*etirpa:ru* expect (V.tr.)
*etu* which (P)
*etutta:ple* in the opposite direction (P)
*eturu* oppose (V.tr.)
*eturi* enemy (N)
*eture* in the opposite direction (P)
*etura:ḷi* enemy (N)
*ettini* how many (P)
*ette* a device used to pump water from a low surface (N)

*ettani* try (V.int.)
*eṭe* weight (N)
*eṭacci* woman of herdsman caste (N)
*eṭom* space (N)
*eṭañjalu* trouble (N)
*eṭaru* stumble/making false step (V.int.)
*eṭayem* male of herdsman caste (N)
*eṭu* take (V. tr.)
*eṭṭa:yarom* eight thousand (Num.)
*eṭṭu*$_1$ eight (Num.)
*eṭṭu*$_2$ stretch (V.int.)
*eṭṭukka:l pu:cci* spider (N)
*ece* connect (V.tr.)
*eccarikke* warning (N)
*ekuru* tooth gum (N)
*ekkom* sacred fire (N)
*eme* eye lid (N)
*embu* spring up (V.int.)
*embḷatu* eighty (Num.)
*emma:m* how much (P)
*enta* which (P)
*entrom* handmill (N)
*enge* where (P)
*enna* what (P)
*eṇe* join (V.tr.)
*eṇeppu* joint (N)
*eṇangu* obey (V.int.)
*eṇṇikki* which day (P)
*eṇṇikke* count (N)
*eṇṇe* oil (N)
*eṇṇu* count (V.tr.)
*eṇṇu:ru* eight hundred (Num.)
*eli* rat (N)
*ele* leaf (N)
*elantapaḷom* a kind of fruit (N)
*elumiccanga:* lemon (N)
*elumbu* bone (N)
*elle* boundary (N)
*ella:m* all (N)
*ella:rum* all persons (N)
*eḷe* become weak (V.int.)
*eḷappu* weakness (N)
*eḷaku* become flexible (V.int.)
*eḷani* tender coconut (N)
*eḷḷu* sesame (N)
*eḷavu* death (N)
*eḷuppu* wake up (V.tr.)
*eḷutu* write (V.tr.)
*eḷuttu* letter (N)
*eḷumbu* rise (V.int.)
*eḷunu:ru* seven hundred (Num.)
*eḷuvatu* seventy (Num.)
*eri* throw/burn (V.tr.)
*ericcalu* burning (N)
*ere* prey (N)
*era* be pungent (V.int.)
*erappu* pungency (N)
*erakkom* slope (N)

*erakku* unload (V.tr.)
*eranu:ru* two hundred (Num.)
*erangu* descend (V.int.)
*eravalu* loan (N)
*era:* a fish (N)
*eru* manure (N)
*eruvu* ,,
*erutu* ox (N)
*erukkem* madar (N)
*erume* buffalo (N)
*erumbu* ant (N)
*ernu:ru* two hundred (Num.)
*evuru* who (hon.) (PN)
*evem* who (mas.) (PN)
*eva* who (fem.) (PN)
*ev(a)ḷavu* how much (P)
*ev:u* tooth gum (N)

/*e:*/

*e:ppom* belch (N)
*e:ta:ccum* something (P)
*e:ttu* lift (V.tr.)
*e:ttom* picottah (N)
*e:ṭu* part of a banana leaf(N)
*e:ṭṭu* head constable (N)
*e:cu* scold (V.tr.)
*e:ccuṭu* deceive (V.int.)
*e:ka:taci* eleventh day of the lunar fortnight (N)
*e:kkom* despondency (N)
*e:kkara:* acre (N)
*e:ma:ttu* deceive (V.tr.)
*e:ma:ttom* disappointment (N)
*e:ma:ru* be deceived (V.int.)
*e:ngu* long (V.int.)
*e:m* why (P)
*e:nom* utensil (N)
*e:ntu* sustain (V.tr.)
*e:ntrom* grinding stone (N)
*e:ntri* rise up (V.int.)
*e:ṇi* ladder (N)
*e:ṇe* cloth cradle (N)
*e:lakka:* cardamom (N)
*e:lom* auction (N)
*e:ḷe* poor (N)
*e:ḻa:yarom* seven thousand (Num.)
*e:ḻu* seven (Num.)
*e:ru*$_1$ climb (V.int.)
*e:ru*$_2$ plough (N)
*e:ri* lake (N)
*e:ro:ṭṭu* plough (V.int.)
*e:y* a vocative expression (P)

/*a*/

*apima:nom* affection (N)
*apiṣe:kom* worship made to a deity (N)
*apakari* seize (V.tr.)
*apa:yom* danger (N)
*appa* then (P)
*appaṭi* in that way (P)
*appa:* father (N)
*appo* then (P)

*appu* paste (V.tr.)
*apram* afterwards (P)
*apinayom* action (N)
*apiṣe:kom* a kind of puja (N)
*atikairi* officer (N)
*atika:rom* power (N)
*atikom* excess (N)
*atiṣṭom* luck (N)
*atiru* vibrate (V.int.)
*atircci* shock (N)
*atattu* rebuke (V.tr.)
*atakku* chew (V.tr.)
*atu* that it (PN)
*atuo* those-they (neu.) (PN)
*atunga* those-they (neu.)(PN)
*atti* fig (N)
*aṭṭini* that-many (P)
*atte* aunt (N)
*atta:cci* aunt's daughter (N)
*attu* limit (N)
*aṭi* beat (V.tr.) & (N)
*aṭiva:* lower part of the mouth (N)
*aṭivayru* abdomen (N)
*aṭiva:rom* foot of the hill (N)
*aṭiyle* below (P)
*aṭe*$_1$ a kind of rice cake (N)
*aṭe*$_2$ close (V.tr.)
*aṭeppu* closure (N)
*aṭeya:ḷom* mark (N)
*aṭaku* mortgage (N)
*aṭakku* control (V.tr.)
*aṭakkom* submission (N)
*aṭama:nom* mortgage (N)
*aṭangu* become controlled (V.int.)
*aṭartti* density (N)
*aṭuppu* oven (N)
*aṭukku* pile (V.tr.)
*aṭṭi* row (N)
*aṭṭe* leach (N)
*aṭṭaka:com* mischievousness (N)
*aṭṭu:ḷiyom* wicked deed (N)
*acingom* ugliness (N)
*ace*$_1$ shake (V.tr.)
*ace*$_2$ rope used to hang clothes (N)
*acalu* capital (N)
*acci* axle (N)
*accuvellom* jaggery (N)
*akappaṭu* be available (V.int.)
*akaṭṭu*$_3$ remove (V.tr.)
*akalu*$_1$ become broad (V.int.)
*akalu*$_2$ lamp (N)
*akalom* breadth (N)
*akkra:rom* brahmin street (N)
*akkare*$_1$ self concern (N)
*akkare*$_2$ bank of a river(N)
*akka:* elder sister (N)
*akkuḷu* arm-pit (N)
*akkramom* injustice (N)
*ami* put off (V.tr.)
*ame* put off (V.tr.)

*amattu* estinguish (V.tr.)
*amukku* press (V.tr.)
*amungu* be pressed (V.int )
*amurtom* ambrosia (N)
*ambatu* fifty (Num.)
*ambu* arrow (N)
*ambuṭu* be caught/become available (V.int.)
*amma:m* that much (P)
*ammi* flat grinding stone (N)
*amme* small-pox (N)
*ammaṇom* nakedness (N)
*amma:* mother (N)
*amma:va:ce* new moon (N)
*analu* fire (N)
*anupavi* enjoy/experience (V.tr.)
*anupavom* experience (N)
*anuppu* send (V.tr.)
*anucari* oblige (V.tr.)
*anumati* permit (V.tr.)
*anta* that (P)
*anta:ṇṭe* that side (P)
*añje* there (P)
*añju* five (Num.)
*ange* there (P)
*angom* body part (N)
*anna:ci* pine apple (N)
*anna:ciyom* unwanted talk (N)
*aṇa:* an anna coin (N)
*aṇilu* squirrel (N)
*aṇe*$_1$ put off (v.tr.)
*aṇe*$_2$ embrace (V.tr.)
*aṇatta:m* squirrel (N)
*aṇṭa:* a large metal vessel (N)
*aṇṇi* elder brother's wife (N)
*aṇṇakki* that day (P)
*aṇṇem* elder brother (N)
*ale* erase(V.tr.), wander(V.int.)
*aleccalu* wandering (N)
*alacu* rinse (V.tr.)
*alama:ri* almirah (N)
*alambu* clean (V.tr.)
*alangari* beautify (V.tr.)
*alanga:rom* adornment (N)
*alaru* roar (V.int.)
*aluppu* tiredness (N)
*aḷa* measure (V.tr.)
*aḷavu* measurement (N)
*aḷḷu* take up a handful (V.tr.)
*aḻi* destroy (V.tr.)
*aḻivu* destruction (N)
*aḻe* invite (V.tr.)
*aḻeppu* invitation (N)
*aḻaku* beauty (N)
*aḻu* weep (V.int.)
*aḻuttom* pressure (N)
*aḻuttu* press (V.tr.)
*aḻuke* weep (N)
*aḻukalu* a rotten thing (N)
*aḻuku* decay (V.int.)
*aḻukku* dirt (N)
*oḻuntu* be pressed (V.int.)
*aḻuve* weeping (N)

*ari* cut/itch (V.tr.)
*arippu* itching (N)
*arici* raw rice (N)
*arikkacaṭṭi* a wide mouthed vessel (N)
*arinellu* a bundle of paddy grain (N)
*arivu* knowledge (N)
*ariya* rare (adj.)
*are*$_1$ blow (V.tr.)
grind (V.tr.)
*are*$_2$ room (N)
*are*$_3$ half (Num.)
*areva:ci* half (N)
*arekka:lu* one eighth (Num.)
*arappu*$_1$ soap powder (N)
*arappu*$_2$ harvest (N)
*araca:nikka:lu* othion tree's stick errected in the marriage pandar (N)
*arakku* wax (N)
*aru* cut (V.tr.)
*aruppu* harvest (N)
*arume* rareness (N)
*arumbu* flower bud (N)
*arunu:ru* six hundred (Num.)
*aruvatu* sixty (Num.)
*aruva:* sickle (N)
*aruva:mane* vegetable cutter (N)
*arttom* meaning (N)
*arcittipli* a kind of seed used in preparing eatables (N)
*arccane* worship (N)
*anna:ci* pine apple (N)
*arṇa:kkayiru/arṇa:kkoṭi* string like ornament worn around the waist (N)
*avi* boil (V.tr.)
*avipra:yom* idea (N)
*avaciyom* necessity (N)
*avacarom* urgency (N)
*avanuo* those-they (mas.) (PN)
*avare* country beans (N)
*avaru* that-he (hon.) (PN)
*avutti* indigo plant (N)
*avunga* those-they (hum.) (P)
*avuru* untie (V.tr.)
*avca:ri* prostitute (N)
*avnu* that-they (hum.) (P)
*avlu* beaten-rice (N)
*ayyem* boy (N)
*ayya:yarom* five thousand (Num.)
*ayyo:* alas (P)
*a:pattu* danger (N)
*a:ppe* ladle (N)
*a:ppu* peg (N)
*a:ppom* rice cake (N)
*a:tari* support (V.tr.)
*a:taravu* support (N)
*a:ta:yom* gain (N)
*a:tto:ṭṭom* stream (N)
*a:ttu* cool (V.tr.)
*a:ttrom* impatience (N)

*a:ṭi* name of a month (N)
*a:ṭe* cream (N)
*a:ṭambarom* luxury (N)
$a{:}ṭu_1$ goat (N)
$a{:}ṭu_2$ play (V.int.)
*a:ṭṭom* play (N.)
*a:ṭṭu* shake (V.tr.)
*a:ṭṭukkuṭṭi* ram (N)
*a:ci:rva:tom* blessings (N)
*a:ce* desire (N)
*a:cepaṭu* like (V.int.)
*a:ca:ri* male of goldsmith caste (N)
*a:ca:ricci* woman of goldsmith caste (N)
*a:ctti* property (N)
*a:ccaryom* wonder (N)
*a:ka:rom* food (N)
*a:ka:yavima:nom* aeroplane (N)
*a:ku* become (V.int.)
*a:kku* prepare (V.tr.)
*a:kkrami* agress (V.tr.)
*a:me* tortoise (N)
*a:ma:m* yes (P)
*a:mo:ti* support (V.tr.)
*a:mbḷe* male (N)
*a:ni* name of a month (N)
*a:ne* elephant (N)
*a:ṇi* nail (N)
*a:ṇṭi* begger (N)
*a:ṇṭavem* God (N)
*a:ṇṭu* year (N)
*a:latti* waving saffron water (N)
*a:lamarom/a:lu* banian tree (N)
*a:ḷka:ṭṭi* index finger (N)
*a:ḷom* depth (N)
$a{:}ḷu_1$ person (N)
$a{:}ḷu_2$ rule (V.tr.)
*a:ratti* waving saffron water (N)
*a:rom* an ornament (N)
*a:rambi* start (V.tr.)
*a:rambom* beginning (N)
*a:rañju* orange fruit (N)
*a:ra:y* research (V.tr.)
*a:ra:yarom* six thousand (Num.)
$a{:}ru_1$ six (Num.), river (N)
$a{:}ru_2$ become cool (V.int.)
*a:rutalu* consolation (N)
*a:rumokom* a personal name (mas.) (N)
*a:rmo:niyom* a musical instrument (N)
*a:rnu:ru* six hundred (Num.)
*a:vi* soul (N), steam (N)
*a:vaṇi* name of a month (N)
*a:y* separate (V.N.)
*a:ya:* one who takes care of children (fem.) (N)

*a:ytom* weapon (N)
*a:ycu* life time (N)

/o/

*opacari* be hospitable (V.tr.)
*opacarane* hospitality (N)
*oppi* recite (V.tr.)
*oppaṭe* hand over (V.tr.)
*oppantom* agreement (N)
*oppa:rl* lamentation (N)
*oppu* agree (V.tr )
*ote* kick (N) & (V.tr.)
*otaṭu* lip (N)
*otaru* be trembled (V. int.)
*otavi* help (N)
*otavu* help (V.int.)
*otukkom* privacy (N)
*otukku* move away (V.tr.)
*otungu* step aside (V int.)
*ottike* rehearsal (N)
*otte* one (Num.)
*otteṭippa:te* a path in which only one man can move (N)
*attu* press gently (V.tr.)
*ottume* unity (N)
*oṭi* break (V.tr.&int.)
*oṭicalu* a broken thing (N)
*oṭe* break (V.tr. & int.)
*oṭeppu* breach (N)
*oṭecalu* a broken thing (N)
*oṭambu* body (N)
*oṭukkom* narrowness (N)
*oṭukku* subdue (V.tr.)
*oṭuṅgu* shrink (V.int.)
*oṭṭlya:ṇom* an ornament (N)
*oṭṭaṭe* cob web with dust (N)
*oṭṭakom* camel (N)
*oṭṭacci* woman of ottar caste (N)
*oṭṭem* male of ottar caste (N)
*oṭṭu* paste (V.tr.)
*oṭṭuravu* close relationship (N)
*ocatti* high (N)
*ocattu* lift (V.tr.)
*ocakke* above (P)
*ocaru* be raised (V.int.)
*occam* bodily defect (N)
*okka:tti vay* make sit (V.tr.)
*okka:ru* sit (V.int.)
*ombata:yarom* nine thousand (Num.)
*ombatu* nine (Num.)
*oṇattu* dry up (V.tr.)
*oṇaru* be dried/feel (V.Int.)
*oṇṭi* lone thing or person (N)
*oṇṭu* hide (V.int.)
*oṇṇa:ku* gather (V.int.)
*oṇṇa:kku* unite (V.tr.)
*oṇṇu* one (Num.)

*oṇṇuce:ru* gather (V.tr. & int.)
*oli* sound (V.tr. & N)
*ole* oven (N)
*olattu* dry up (V.tr.)
*olakom* world (N)
*olakke* pestle (N)
*olaru* dry up (V.int.)
*ola:ttu* walk for recreation (V.int.)
*olli* lean (N)
*oḷi* light (N)
*oḷe* mud (N)
*oḷaru* blabber (V.int.)
*oḷaralu* blabbering (N)
*oḻi* eradicate
*oḻivu* leave (N)
*oḻeppu* hard work (N.)
*oḻakku* a measure (N)
*oḻavo:ṭṭu* plough (V.tr.)
*oḻavu* cultivation (N)
*oḻukalu* leakage (N)
*oḻuku* leak (V.int.)
*oḻukkam* conduct (N)
*oḻukku* leak (V.tr.)
*oḻungu* regularity (N)
*ore*$_1$ cover (N)
*ore*$_2$ be pungent (V.int.), rub (V.tr.)
*ore:* great (P)
*orappu* pungency (N)
*orappaṭe* a kind of rice cake (N)
*oracalu* scratch (N)
*oracu* rub (V.tr.)
*orom* manure (N)
*orambare* relatives (N)
*oravu* relation (N)
*ora:y* rub (V.tr.)
*oru* one (Num.)
*orutti* one person (fem.) (N)
*oruttem* one person (mas.)(N)
*orlu* stone mortar (N)
*ortte* one person (N)
*ovvoru* each one (Num.)
*oyaḷu*$_1$ whirl (V.tr.)
*oyaḷu*$_2$ to go round (V.int.)

/o:/

*o:pṭiya:* husband's brother's wife (N)
*o:tom* dampness (N)
*o:tu* recite (V.tr.)
*o:ṭe* stream (N)
*o:ṭom* boat (N)
*o:ṭu*$_1$ tile (N)
*o:ṭu*$_2$ run (V.int.)
*o:ṭṭe* hole (N)
*o:ṭṭom* running (N)
*o:ṭṭu* drive (V.tr.)
*o:ṭṭu:ṭu* tiled house (N)
*o:ci* free (N)
*o:kka:ḷi* vomit (V.int.)
*o:mattra:kom* bishop's weed – juice (N)
*o:mom* bishop's weed (N)

*o:na:(y)* an wild animal (N)
*o:na:m* lizard (N)
*o:ngu* raise (V.int.)
*o:le* palm leaf (N)
*o:rom* edge (N)
*o:y* an addressing term (P)
*o:yvu* rest (N)

/u/

*upattravom* appression (N)
*uppana:ru* salt water channel (N)
*uppu* salt (N)
*uppuma:* an edible (N)
*uti* rise (V.int.)
*ututtu* knock out (V.tr.)
*uturu* fall into pieces (V.int.)
*utta:mani* a kind of creaper (N)
*uṭu₁* leave (V.tr.)
*uṭu₂* wear (V.tr.)
*uṭuppu* wear (N)
*uṭukku* small drum (N)
*uṭumbu* a big lizard (N)
*uṭṭuṭu* let out (V.tr.)
*ucuru* life/soul (N)
*ucci* peak (N)
*uccom* top (N)
*uccive:ḷe* noon (N)
*uccari* pronounce (V.tr.)
*umi* husk (N)
*uṇṭi* hundi (N)
*uṇṭe* ball shaped edibles (N)
*uṇme* truth (N)
*uṇṇi* an insect (N)
*uṇṇa:kku* uvula (N)
*ula:vu* roam (V.int.)
*ulukku* shake (V.tr.)
*uḷi* chisel (N)
*uḷna:kku* uvula (N)
*uḷḷe* inside (P)
*uḷḷangay* palm (N)
*uḷḷa:re* inside (P)
*uḻu₁* fall (V.int.)
*uḻu₂* plough (V.tr.)
*uri₁* remove the skin (V.tr.)
*uri₂* peal (V.tr.)
*urime* right (N)
*urimaṭṭe* coconut husk (N)
*uruti* firmness (N)
*uruttu* irritable (as in eyes) (V.tr.)
*uruṭṭu* roll (V.tr.)
*uruku* be melted (V.int.)
*urukku* melt (V.tr.)
*urumu* growl (V.int.)
*urumalu* growling (N)
*uruma:lu* turban (N)
*uruñju* suck (V.tr.)
*uruṇṭe* round (N)
*uruḷu* be rolled (V.int.)
*uruvom* shape (N)
*uruvu* unshealth (V.tr.)
*urle* pulley (N)
*urle keḻangu* potato (N)

*uyiru/uyrú* life (N)
*uylu* will (N)

/u:/

*u:ta:* violet colour (N)
*u:tu* blow (V.int.)
*u:talu* whistle (N)
*u:ta:ri* squanderer (N)
*u:tukoḷa:* blowing pipe (N)
*u:ttu₁* pour (V.tr.)
*u:ttu₂* musical pipe (N)
*u:ṭu* house (N)
*u:ṭṭom* fertility (N)
*u:ṭṭu* feed (V.tr.)
*u:ṭṭukka:ri* wife (N)
*u:ṭṭukka:rem* husband (N)
*u:ṭṭumane* house plot (N)
*u:ci* needle (N)
*u:calu* decayed thing (N)
*u:cu* get decayed (V.int.)
*u:kki* safety pin (N)
*u:me* dumbness (N)
*u:macci* dumb woman (N)
*u:mayem* dumb man (N)
*u:mbu* suck (V.tr.)
*u:nom* defect (N)
*u:ṇu* erect (V.tr.)
*u:ñje* swing (N)
*u:le* fat (N)
*u:ḷiyom* service (N)
*u:ru₁* crawl (V.int.)
*u:ru₂* village (N)
*u:ruka:y* pickles (N)

/p/

*pittom* bilious (N)
*pittaḷe* brass (N)
*piṭi* catch (V.tr.)
*piṭippu* attachment (N)
*piṭiva:tom* obstinancy (N)
*piṭa:ri* name of a deity (N)
*picini* a kind of gum (N)
*pinna:ṭi* afterwards (P)
*pinna:le* ,,
*pinnu* braid (V.tr.)
*pili* tiger (N)
*piḷḷema:ru* people of vellala caste (N)
*pirppa:tu* afterwards (P)
*pirmaṇe* a buffer-pad (N)
*pi:ccakkayyi* left hand (N)
*pi:ccu* eject (V.tr.)
*peṭṭi* box (N)
*pece* squeeze (V.tr.)
*pecaku* be dislocated (V.int.), fault (N)
*peṇe* connect (V.tr.)
*perucca:li* bandicoot (N)
*periya* big/great (adj)
*peraṭṭu* roll (V.tr.)
*perambu* cane (N)
*peraḷu* be rolled (V.int.)
*peru₁* give birth to (V.int.)

*peru*$_2$ become bulky (V.int.)
*perucu* big (N)
*perukku* sweep/multiply (V.tr.)
*perume* greatness (N)
*peruntanme* nobility (N)
*pey* rain (V.int.)
*pe:* ghost (N)
*pe:tti* grand daughter (N)
*pe:ḷi* coward (N)
*pe:cari* an ornament (N)
*pe:cu* speak (V.int.)
*pe:ccu* speech (N)
*pe:nu* louse (N)
*pe:ru*$_1$ name (N)
*pe:ru*$_2$ lift something (from ground) (V.tr.)
*pe:rikka:y* country apple (N)
*pe:rem* grand son (N)
*pe:y* ghost (N)
*pappa:ḷi* pumpkin (N)
*pati* plant (V.tr.)
*patimu:ṇu* thirteen (Num.)
*patineṭṭu* eighteen (Num.)
*patine:ḷu* seventeen (Num.)
*patinañju* fifteen (Num.)
*patina:lu* fourteen (Num.)
*patina:ru* sixteen (Num.)
*patinoṇṇu* eleven (Num.)
*pativirate* woman with good qualities (N)
*patiyom* transplantation (N)
*patakkom* an ornament (N)
*patom* proper quality (N)
*patani* sweet toddy (N)
*pataru* be trembled (V.int.), chaff (N)
*patukku* hide (V.tr.)
*pattini* chaste wife (N)
*pattiyom* diet restriction (N)
*pattarom* document (N)
*pattombatu* nineteen (Num.)
*pattu* ten (Num.)
*pattrom* document (N)
*paṭu* suffer (V.int.), lie down (V.int.)
*paṭi* read (V.tr.), step (N)
*paṭippu* education (N)
*paṭe* army (N)
*paṭapaṭa* be hasty (V.int.)
*paṭapaṭappu* hasty (N)
*paṭaku* boat (N)
*paṭalu* a small screen (N)
*paṭaru* spread (V.int.)
*paṭom* picture (N)
*paṭṭi* cattle shed (N)
*paṭṭeca:ra:yom* a country drink (N)
*paṭṭe* bark of a tree (N)
*paṭṭa:* land patta (N)
*paṭṭa:katti* sword (N)
*paṭṭa:ḷatta:m* soldier (N)
*paṭṭa:ḷom* army (N)

*paṭṭom* kite (N)
*paṭṭu* silk (N)
*paṭṭuppu:cci* butterfly (N)
*paṭṭucce:le* silk saree (N)
*paṭṭni* fasting (N)
*paṭṭnavem* man of saurashtra community (N)
*paṭṭnavatti* woman of saurashtra community (N)
*paṭṭre* workshop (N)
*$paci_1$* hunger (N)
*$paci_2$* be hungry (V.int.)
*pace* a gum (N)
*acanga* boys (N)
*pacceppayiru* green gram (N)
*paccena:ṭem* a kind of banana (N)
*paccettaṇṇi* cold water (N)
*paccele* medicinal leaves (N)
*pake* enmity (N)
*paku* share (V.tr.)
*pakkom* nearness (N)
*pambarom* spinning top (N)
*pangu* share (N)
*panguni* a Tamil month (N)
*panga:ḷi* partner (N)
*pangupo:ṭu* share (V.tr.)
*pani* dew (N)
*paniya:rom* a rice cake (N)
*pane* palmyra (N)
*panangaḷḷu* toddy (N)
*pante* pandar (N)
*pantu* ball (N)
*pantiyom* competition (N)
*pantom* torch (N)
*pañjom* famine (N)
*pañju* cotton (N)
*panni* pig (N)
*panni:ru* rose water (N)
*panni:rcombu* a vessel to keep rose water (N)
*panneṇṭu* twelve (Num.)
*paṇikkom* spitoon (N)
*paṇakka:rem* rich man (N)
*paṇom* money (N)
*paṇṭike* festival (N)
*paṇṇe* farm (N)
*paṇṇayaka:rem* land lord (N)
*paṇṇu* do (V.tr.)
*palave* plank (N)
*palom* a measure (N)
*palli* lizard (N)
*pallakku* planquin (N)
*pallu* tooth (N)
*paḷapaḷa* glitter (V.int.)
*paḷapaḷappu* glittering (N)
*paḷḷiku:ṭom* school (N)
*paḷḷacci* woman of palli caste (N)
*paḷḷem* man of palli caste (N)
*paḷḷom* ditch (N)
*paḷḷa:ṭu* a kind of goat (N)
*paḷḷa:nguḷi* a game (N)

*palacu* old one (N)
*palaku* move (V. int.)
*palakku* train (V.tr.)
*palakkom* habit (N)
*palom* fruit (N)
*palaya* old (adj.)
*palu* ripen (V.int.)
*paluppu* golden colour (N)
*pariya:ri* man of barber caste (N)
*pariya:ricci* woman of barber caste (N)
*para* fly (N)
*parappu* spread (V.tr.)
*paracci* female of the harijan caste (N)
*paratteruvu* place where harijans live (N)
*parambu* harrow for levelling the ploughed land (N)
*parambaṭi* level the ploughed land (V.tr.)
*parangikka:y* pumpkin (N)
*paraṇe* a place to keep house-hold articles (N)
*parave* bird (N)
*parayem* male of the harijan caste (N)
*paru* pimple (N)
*paruppu* dhal (N)
*parutti* *cotton* (N)
*parukke* boiled rice (N)
*paruntu* eagle (N)
*parcom* social gathering at the time of sending a bride (N)
*pavaḷom* coral (N)
*pavcu* affluence, vanity (N)
*pavnu* sovereign (N)
*pay* hand bag (N)
*payanta:ngoḷḷi* coward (N)
*paya* boy (N)
*payom* fear (N)
*payca:* paise (N)
*payni* palmyra juice (N)
*payru* crop (N)
*pa:ppa:tti* female of brahmin caste (N)
*pa:ppa:m* male of brahmin caste (N)
*pa:ti* half (N)
*pa:te* road (N)
*pa:ta:ḷom* deep-pit (N)
*pa:tom* foot (N)
*pa:tuka:ppu* safety (N)
*pa:ṭe* bier (N)
*pa:ṭom* lesson (N)
*pa:ṭu* sing (V.tr.)
*pa:ṭṭi* grand mother (N)
*pa:ṭṭu* song (N)
*pa:ṭṭem* grand father (N)
*pa:ṭṭa:ḷi* manual worker (N)
*pa:ci* moss (N)
*pa:com* liking, affection (N)
*pa:cce* cockroach (N)
*pa:ccakka:* water channel (N
*pa:ccalu* flow (N)

*pa:ccu* irrigate (V.tr.)
*pa:ku* jaggery syrup (N)
*pa:kom* share (N)
*pa:kki* balance (N)
*pa:kku* arecanut (N)
*pa:mbu* snake (N)
*pa:ne* pot (N)
*pa:nakom* a kind of drink (N)
*pa:lu* milk (N)
*pa:lom* bridge (N)
*pa:le* spathe of the coconut or palmyra (N)
*pa:ru₁* see (V.tr.)
*pa:ru₂* cart becum (N)
*pa:re* rock (N)
*pa:rom* load (N)
*pa:ra:ngallu* heavy stone (N)
*pa:rve* sight (N)
*pa:vi* sinner (N)
*pa:vakka:y* a vegetable (N)
*pa:vom* sin (N)
*pa:y₁* flow (V.int.)
*pa:y₂* mat (N)
*pa:ycom* a sweet dish (N)
*pote* bury (N)
*potangelame* Wednesday (N)
*potaru* bush (N)
*potavate* the duckout place to lay the foundation (N)
*potuvu* commonness (N)
*pottalu* hole (N)
*potta:m* button (N)
*pottu* close (V.tr.)
*poti* powder (N)
*pote* winnow (V.tr.)
*potucu* young one (N)
*potave* saree (N)
*pottu* mark on the fore-head (N)
*potti* box (N)
*potte* female (N)
*pocukku* burn (V.tr.)
*pocungu* be burnt (V.int.)
*pocceríppu* jealousy (N)
*poke* smoke (N)
*pomble* woman (N)
*ponnu* gold (N)
*ponga* sweet food (N)
*poneye* plough (N)
*pongu* cook (V.tr.)
*pole* live (V.int.)
*poleppu* life (N)
*polutu* day (N)
*pori₁* fry (V.tr.)
*pori₂* fried grain (N)
*poriyalu* fried curry (N)
*pore* crescent moon (N)
*pora* born (V.int.)
*porappu* birth (N)
*porappatu* start (V.int.)
*porattu* roll (V.tr.)
*porambo:kku* waste land (N)
*pora:* dove (N)
*pora:me* jealousy (N)
*poru* be patient (V.int.)
*poruppu* responsibility (N)

*poruttom* fitness (N)
*poruttu* fit (V.tr.)
*porukku* gather (V.tr.)
*porume* patience (N)
*poruntu* be fit (V.int.)
*poke* smoke (N)
*poy* lie (N)
*po:* go (V.int.)
*po:te* intoxication (N)
*po:ta:tu* not enough (P)
*po:tum* enough (P)
*po:ttu* cover (V.tr.)
*po:ṭu* place/wear (V.tr.)
*po:ṭṭi* competition (N)
*po:kkiri* mischievous fellow (N)
*pokkiritanom* mischievousness (N)
*po:kkyom* mortgage (N)
*po:kku* behaviour (N)
*po:raṭi* harvest (N)
*po:ru* straw stack (N)
*po:rve* bed sheet (N)
*putu* new (adj.)
*putucu* new one (neu.) (N)
*putume* newness (N)
*puttu* ant hill (N)
*puṭi* catch (V.tr.)
*puṭippu* attachment (N)
*puṭu* break (V.tr.)
*puṭungu* pick (V.tr.)
*pustakom* book (N)
*puñje* dry land (N)
*puṇṇu* wound (N)
*puṇyom* result of a virtuous deed (N)
*puṇṇa:kku* oil cake (N)
*puli* tiger (N)
*pulla:kku* an ornament (N)
*pulla:nguḷalu* flute (N)
*pullu* grass (N)
*puḷi* tamarind (N), sour (V.int.)
*puḷippu* sour (N)
*puḷiya:mbaḷom* tamarind fruit (N)
*puḷiya marom* tamarind tree (N)
*puḷiya:ngoṭṭe* tamarind nut (N)
*puḷu* worm (N)
*puḷuti* dust (N)
*puḷukke* dung (of sheep) (N)
*puḷukkom* sultriness (N)
*puḷungu* be sultry (V.int.)
*puḷuvu* lie (V.int.)
*puri* be understood (V.int.)
*puruvom* eye brow (N)
*pu:* flower (N), blossom (V.int.)
*pu:ṭe* uncleanlines (N)
*pu:ṭṭu* lock (N) & (V.tr.)
*pu:ca:ri* priest (mas.) (N)
*pu:ca:ricci* woman of pucari caste (N)
*u:ce paṇṇu* worship (V.int.)

*pu:ce* worship (N)
*pu:cemaṇi* bell (N)
*pu:cu* smear (V.tr.)
*pu:cci* insect (N)
*pu:ccu* smearing (N)
*pu:cnikka:y* earth gourd (N)
*pu:ma:le* garland (N)
*pu:ne* cat (N)
*pu:ñjo:le* garden (N)
*pu:ra:m* centipede (N)
*pu:rse* a kind of tree (N)
*pu:vu* flower (N)
*pna:ttalu* blabbering (N)
*pla:ppaḷom* jack truit (N)
*pla:kku* an ornament (N)
*pḷa:cci* bamboo stick (N)
*pre:tom* dead body (N)
*pra:ptom* luck (N)
*pra:ntu* eagle (N)

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*be:ti* dysentry (N)
*bajji* an edible (N)
*bali* sacrifice (N)
*balom* strength (N)
*bayappaṭu* be affraid (V.int.)
*bayom* fear (N)
*ba:rom* weight (N)
*bo:kom* enjoyment (N)
*bo:lu* hollowness in the tree (N)
*butti* knowledge (N)
*butem* Wednesday (N)
*buttica:li* wise person (N)
*bu:lo:kom* earth (N)

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*tippili* long pepper (N)
*tittippu* sweetness (N)
*tiṭṭu* scold (V.int.)
*tikku* smutter (V.int.)
*timuru₁* be haughty (V.int.)
*timuru₂* haughtiness (N)
*tingal* Monday (N)
*tinnu* eat (V.tr.)
*tiṇi* insert (V.tr.)
*tiṇṇe* raised platform in a house (N)
*tiri₁* wander (V.int.)
*tiri₂* twist (V.tr.)
*tiruppu* turn (V.tr.)
*tiruttu* correct (V.tr.)
*tiruṭi* thief (fem.) (N)
*tiruṭem* thief (mas.) (N)
*tiruṭu* steal (V.tr.)
*tirumbu* turn (V.int.)
*tiruntu* be corrected (V.int.)
*tiruva:ṭci* a kind of tree (N)
*tiruvu* twist (V.tr.)
*ti:* fire (N)
*ti:pa:vaḷi* a festival (N)
*ti:ppuṭṭi* match box (N)

*ti:ttu* make the level equal (V.tr.)
*ti:ṭṭu* sharpen (V.ir.)
*ti:ni* fodder (N)
*ti:ngu* trouble(N)
*ti:ngu cey* trouble (V.int.)
*ti:ṇṭu* touch (V.tr.)
*ti:ru* solve (V.int.)
*ti:rppu* judgement (N)
*ti:rma:ni* decide (V.tr.)
*ti:rma:nom* decision (N)
*ti:rve* land tax (N)
*ti:va:rttane* worship made to a deity (N)
*ti:vam* lamp (N)
*ti:vṭṭi* a torch (N)
*teppom* raft (N)
*teṭalu* ground (N)
*teṭcaṇe* a kind of offering (N)
*tece* direction (N)
*tekaṭṭu* over taste (V.int.)
*teke* bewilder (V.int.)
*tekku* south (N)
*tembu* strength (N)
*tengeḷakku* south-east (N)
*tenom* daily (P)
*tenne marom* coconut tree (N)
*tennamba:ḷe* spathe of the coconut (N)
*tennangaṇṇu* coconut seedling (N)
*tennalu* breeze (N)
*teṇaru* totter (V.int.)
*teḷi* spray (V.tr.), become clean (V.int.)
*teḷivu* clarity (N)
*teri* be known (V.int.)
*terippu* a sort of pain (N)
*tere* curtain (N)
*teracanom* a festival (N)
*teraṭṭu* gather (V.tr.)
*terame* ability (N)
*teraḷu* assemble (V.int.)
*teruvu* street (N)
*tevacom* the death anniversary of a person (N)
*teyvom* God (N)
*te:ti* date (N)
*te:ṭu* search (V.tr.)
*te:ṣom* country (N)
*te:naṭe* the container of honey (N)
*te:kku* stop flow (V.tr.)
*te:kkom* storage of water (N)
*te:mbu* sob (V.int.)
*te:mbalu* sobbing (N)
*te:ni* honey bee (N)
*te:nu* honey (N)
*te:ngu* stagnate (V.int.)
*te:ḷu* scorpion (N)
*te:ru* chariot (N)
*te:vṭiya:* prostitute (N)

*te:y* rub, smear (V.tr.)
*te:yama:nom* wear and tear (N)
*te:yle* tea (N)
*tappatte* a drum (N)
*tappu* mistake (N), escape (V.int.)
*tattu* hop (V.int.)
*tattukkili* grass hopper (N)
*tati* stick (N), become bulky (V.int.)
*tatippn* bulkiness (N)
*tatikali* a long walking stick (N)
*tatangalu* obstruction (N)
*tatavu* smear (V.tr.)
*tatom* path (N)
*tatu* prevent, stop (V.tr.)
*tatuppu* prevention (N)
*tatukku* mat (N), trip (V int.)
*tatuma:ru* totter (V.int.)
*tatti* wooden screen (N)
*tatteppayru* field beans (N)
*tatta:m* man of smith caste (N)
*tatta:tti* woman of smith caste (N)
*tattu* knock (V.tr.)
*taccem* carpenter (N)
*taccuve:le* carpentry (N)
*takarom* tin (N)
*takara:ru* quarrel (N)
*taktu* tin sheet (N)
*takke* cork (N)
*takka:li* tomato (N)
*tamukku* a kind of drum (N)
*tambi* younger brother (N)
*tambiti* paise (N)
*tambattom* a kind of drum (N)
*tangu* stay (V.int.)
*tangacci* younger sister (N)
*tangamma:* a personal name (fem.) (N)
*tangom* gold (N)
*taniya:* alone (P)
*tantom* ivory (N)
*tani* abaie (V.int.)
*tanti* puntsh (V.tr.)
*tante* an ornament (N)
*tantu* stem of a plant (N)
*tavi* suffer (V.int.)
*tavippu* suffering (N)
*tarittrom* poverty (N)
*tavakkale* frog (N)
*tavale* a vessel (N)
*tavale* frog (N)
*tavaru* miss (V.int.)
*tavtu* bran (N)
*tavlu* a kind of musical instrument (N)
*tay* name of a Tamil month (N)
*tayangu* hesitate (V. int.)
*taylom* medicated oil (N)

*tayriyom* boldness (N)
*tayriyaca:ll* bold person (N)
*tayru* curd (N)
*ta:* give (V.tr.)
*ta:ppa:ḷu:* bolt (N)
*ta:tem* a beggar (N)
*ta:* beard (N)
*ta:kom* thirsty (N)
*ta:kku* attack (V.tr.)
*ta:m* oneself (N)
*ta:mba:ḷom* salven (N)
*ta:nga* themselves (P)
*ta:ngu* bear (V.tr.)
*ta:niyam* grains (N)
*ta:ṇṭu* jump, cross (V.tr.)
*ta:li* sacred marriage badge (N)
*ta:liccaraṭu* a chain (N)
*ta:ḷi* flavour with oil (V.tr.)
*ta:ḷippu* seasoning and flavouring (N)
*ta:ḷom* clap (N)
*ta:ḷe* a kind of plate (N)
*ta:ḷu* paper (N)
*ta:re* a musical instrument (N)
*ta:ru₁* tar (N)
*ta:ru₂* banana bunch (N)
*ta:ra:ḷom* liberty (N)
*ta:ruma:ru* confusion (N)
*ta:vu* jump (V.tr.)
*ta:va:ngaṭṭe* jaw (N)
*ta:ḷva:rom* verandah (N)
*ta:yom* a game (N)
*ta:yttu* talisman (N)
*toppi* hat (N)
*toppe* big belly (N)
*toppuḷu* naval-pit (N)
*toṭe* thigh (N)
*toṭakkom* starting (N)
*toṭakku* start (V.tr.)
*toṭangu* start (V.tr.)
*toṭaru* follow (V.tr.)
*toṭarpu* connection (N)
*toṭu* string (V.tr.), touch (V.tr.
*toṭṭi* tub (N)
*toṭṭlu* cradle (N)
*toke* capital (N)
*tokku* a relish for food (N)
*tombacci* woman of tombar caste (N)
*tombe* granary (N)
*tombem* man of tombar caste (N)
*tongu* hang (V.int.)
*tongaṭṭa:m* an ornament (N)
*tonti* big belly (N)
*tontaravu* trouble (N)
*tone* company (N)
*toṇṭe* throat (N)
*toṇṇu:ru* ninety (Num.)
*tole* become lost (V.tr.)
*tolle* trouble (N)
*toḷe* hole, base (N)
*toḷaci* basil (N)
*tore* bathing ghat (N)
*tora* open (V.tr.)

*torattu* drive (V.tr.)
*tove* wash (V.tr.)
*tovaṭṭu* wipe off moisture (V.tr.)
*tovakku* start (V.tr.)
*tovakkom* starting (N)
*tovare* toor (N)
*tovaru* be sour in taste (V.int.)
*tovaye* a relish for food (N)
*to:ppu* grove (N)
*to:ṭu* an ornament (N)
*to:ṭṭi* scavenger (N)
*to:ṭṭa:* bullet (N)
*to:ṭṭom* garden (N)
*to:ṭṭuma:ṭṭe* an ornament (N)
*to:ce* a rice cake
*to:catiluppi* a kind of ladle (N)
*to:kkaṭi* defeat (V.tr.)
*to:ṇi* boat (N)
*to:ṇṭi* pail (N)
*to:ṇṭikkavru* rope used to lift water from the well (N)
*to:ṇṭu* dig (V.tr.)
*to:lu* skin (N)
*to:vnti* upper garment (N)
*tuppu* spit (V.tr.)
*tuppaṭṭi* blanket (N)
*tuppa:kki* gun (N)
*tuṭi* tremble (V.int.)
*tuṭippu* trembling (N)
*tuṭuppu* oar (N)
*tuṭukku* mischief (N)
*tummu* sneeze (V.int.)
*tumbikke* trunk of an elephant (N)
*tumbe* a plant (N)
*tummalu* sneezing (N)
*tunnu:ru* sacred ashes (N)
*tuṇi* cloth (N), be bold (V.int.)
*tuṇiccalu* boldness (N)
*tuṇṭi*$_1$ towel, piece (N)
*tuṇṭi*$_2$ cut (V.tr.)
*tulakku* shake (V.int.)
*tulakkem* muslim man (N)
*tulakkacci* muslim woman (N)
*tuḷuru* sprout (V.int.)
*tuḷḷu* jump (V.int.)
*turuttu* insert (V.tr.)
*tuva:rom* hole (N)
*tu:ttalu* drizzling (N)
*tu:ttu* winnow (V.tr.)
*tu:ci* dust (N)
*tu:kku* lift (V.tr.)
*tu:kkom* sleep (N)
*tu:kkuppay* bag (N)
*tu:ngu* sleep (V.int.)
*tu:ngumu:ñji* a tree (N)
*tu:ṇu* pillar (N)
*tu:ṇṭi* fish hook (N)
*tu:ṇṭu* induce (V.tr.)
*tu:ḷi* cradle cloth (N)

*tu:lom* pillar (N)
*tu:ḷu* powder (N)
*tu:ru* drizzle (V.int.)
*tu:rom* distance (N)
*tla:muḷukku* oil-bath (N)
*tḷa:yaṙom* nine hundred (Num.)
*tre:kom* body (N)
*tra:ṭce* grapes (N)
*tra:vu* stir up (V.tr.)
*truvṣa:* festival (N)
*tro:ki* harmful person (N)
*tro:kom* harm (N)
*tya:ki* person who sacrifices (N)
*tya:kom* sacrifice (N)

/ *ṭ* /

*ṭika:ṣem* decoction (as in coffee) (N)
*ṭikkeṭṭu* ticket (N)
*ṭinnu* tin (N)
*ṭi:* tea (N)
*ṭi:ccaru* teacher (fem.) (N)
*ṭappa:* small tin box (N)
*ṭamḷaru* glass tumbler (N)

/ *c* /

*cippi* a plate (N)
*cippom* a bundle (N)
*citambarom* a place name (N)
*citti* mother's younger sister (N)
*cittappa:* father's younger brother (N)
*cittare* name of a month (N)
*ciṭṭu* sparrow (N)
*ciṭṭukkuruvi* sparrow (N)
*cicu* baby (N)
*cikkanom* thrift (N)
*cikkalu* tangle (N)
*cikku* be caught (V.int.)
*cimaṇṭu* cement (N)
*cima:ru* approximately (P)
*cimuṭṭu* winkle (V.tr.)
*cinti* think (V.tr.)
*cinte* thought (N)
*cintane* thought (N)
*cintu* spil (V.tr.)
*cingom* lion (N)
*cinga:rom* decoration (N)
*cinna* small (adj.)
*cinnamma:* mother's younger sister (N)
*ciṇungalu* whining (N)
*ciṇungu* whine (V.int.)
*ciṇṭu*$_1$ lips (N)
*ciṇṭu*$_2$ tuft of hair (N)
*cila* some/few (N)
*ciluppu* churn (V.int.)
*ciluve* cross (N)
*cilre* change of coins (N)

*cillu* piece (N)
*ciri* laugh/smile (V.int.)
*cirippu* smile (N)
*cirutte* tiger (N)
*cirucu* small thing (N)
*ci:* pus (N)
*ci:ppu* comb/banana bunch (N))
*ci:tanom* dowry (N)
*ci:ṭe* an edible (N)
*ci:ṭṭi* whistle (N)
*ci:ṭṭu* ticket/playing cards (N)
*ci:kku* sickness (N)
*ci:kkrom* at once (P)
*ci:me* foreign country (N)
*ci:meṇṇe* kerosine oil (N)
*ci:mantom* a ceremony (N)
*ci:ma o:ṭu* a kind of tile (N)
*ci:mba:lu* beestings (N)
*ci:ni* sugar (N)
*ci:ṣa:* bottle (N)
*ci:le* saree (N)
*ci:ḷu* pus (N)
*ci:ru* dowry (N), hiss (V.int.)
*ci:rakom* jeera (N)
*ci:vu* cut (V.tr.)
*ci:ve* betel nut-slices (N)
*ci:vanom* living (N)
*ci:y* scratch (V.int.)
*ci:yekka:* soap-nut (N)
*cetaru* scatter (V.int.)
*cetukku* whittle (V.tr.)
*cette* short span of time (N)
*cettu* whittle (V.tr.)
*ceṭi* plant (N)
*ceṭṭi* male of chettiar caste (N)
*ceṭṭicci* female of chettiar chste (N)
*cekku* mortar (N)
*cembaṭatti* woman of fishermen caste (N)
*cembaṭavem* man of fishermen caste (N)
*cemba:ḷe* a kind of paddy (N)
*cembu* a copper vessel (N)
*cemba:rttom pu:* show flower (N)
*cengallu* brick (N)
*cemmariya:ṭu* goat (N)
*cemmaṇṇu* red soil (N)
*cemmuṭṭu* storing grains (V.tr.)
*centa:mare* lotus (N)
*cenna:yi* a wild animal (N)
*cele* statue (N)
*cela* few/some (N)
*celambi* a personal name (fem.) (N)
*celanti* spider (N)
*celavu* expenditure (N)
*cellappem* a personal name (mas.) (N)

*celvi* a personal name (fem.) (N)
*celvom* wealth (N)
*cellom* indulgence (N)
*celi* become fertile (V.int.)
*celippom* fertility (N)
*celippu* ,,
*ceri* digest (V.int.)
*cerima:nom* digestion (N)
*cere* shave (V.int.)
*ceramom* difficulty (N)
*cerangu* skin eruption (N)
*ceruppu* shoe (N)
*ceva* become red (V.int.)
*cevappu* red (N)
*cevanti* a kind of flower (N)
*cevale* a kind of bull (N)
*cevuti* deaf woman (N)
*cevutem* deaf man (N)
*cevutu* deafness (N)
*cevti* palmyra leaf manuscripts (N)
*cevru* wall (N)
*cevvatte* a kind of leech (N)
*cevva:keleme* Tuesday (N)
*cevva:le* red banana (N)
*cey* do (V.tr.)
*ceyalu* action (N)
*ceyke* action (N)
*ce:ppu* red (N)
*ce:ppangelangu* a root (N)
*ce:ti* news (N)
*ce:ta:rom* wastage (N)
*ce:kari* collect (V.tr.)
*ce:kkari* sound produced by hen before laying eggs (V.int.)
*ce:mangelangu* a root (N)
*ce:mom* welfare (N)
*ce:mbarom* a place name (N)
*ce:ne* army (N)
*ce:ri* harijan colony (N)
*ce:ru*$_1$ reach (V.int.)
*ce:ru*$_2$ mud (N)
*ce:rma:nom* company (N)
*ce:ve* service (N)
*ce:rkke* company (N)
*ce:valu* cock (N)
*cape* assembly (N)
*capatom* vow (N)
*cappu* suck (V.tr.)
*cappe* flatness (N)
*capplom* sitting by folding the legs (N)
*cati* plot (N)
*caticey* plot (V.int.)
*cate* flesh (N)
*caturom* square (N)
*cattom* noise (N), cartage (N)
*cattarom* choultry (N)
*cattyom* oath (N)
*cate* plait (N)
*catangu* ceremony (N)

*caṭṭi* pot (N)
*caṭṭe* shirt (N)
*caṭṭom* wooden frame (N), law (N)
*caṭṇi* chutney (a relish for food (N)
*caccaturom* square (N)
*cakkili* man of cobbler caste (N)
*cakkilicci* woman of cobbler caste (N)
*cakkili teruvu* cobbler street(N)
*cakke* the crushed sugar cane (N)
*cakkare* sugar (N)
*cakkarom* wheel (N)
*cakka:ḷatii* husband's another wife (N)
*camayom* time (N)
*cama:ti* tomb (N)
*cama:nom* equality (N)
*cama:nyom* "
*cama:ḷi* adjust (V.int.)
*camutrom* ocean (N)
*cambaḷom* salary (N)
*camba:tane* earning (N)
*camba: nellu* a kind of paddy (N)
*camba:ri* earn (V.tr.)
*cammati* accept (V.int.)
*cammatom* acceptance (N)
*cammanti* son's wife's father/mother (N)
*cammantom* relationship (N)
*canikkeḻeme* Saturday (N)
*canom* people (N)
*canti* meet (V.tr.)
*cantippu* meeting (N)
*cante* market (N)
*cante:ki* doubt (V.tr.)
*cante:kappaṭu* doubt (V.tr.)
*cante:kom* doubt (N)
*cantanom* sandal (N)
*canto:ṣom* happiness (N)
*cantu* lane (N)
*cangili* chain (N)
*cangom* association (N)
*cangu* conch (N)
*canni* delirium (N)
*cannom* thinness (N)
*canalu* jute (N)
*caṇṭe* quarrel (N)
*caṇmukom* a personal name (mas.) (N)
*calave* wash (N)
*calippu* tiresomeness (N)
*cari* yes/alright (P)
*cari* topple (V.int.&tr.)
*caricey* correct (V.tr.)
*caricama:nom* equality (N)
*carivu* slope (N)
*caraṭu* thread/an ornament (N)
*carom* string (N)
*carakku* goods (N)
*caruku* dry leaves (N)

*caruvom* a flat vessel (N)
*cavarṭṇe* care (N)
*cava:ri vaṇṭi* a cart (N)
*cavukkyom* welfare (N)
*cavri* hair bunch (N)
*ca:pom* curse (N)
*ca:ppa:ṭu* food (N)
*ca:ppuṭu* eat (V.tr.)
*ca:ti* accomplish (V.tr.)
*ca:tu* saint (N)
*ca:tane* accomplishment (N)
*ca:ta:raṇom* ordinary (N)
*ca:ttu* close (V.tr.), beat (V.tr.)
*ca:ttukkuṭi* a fruit (N)
*ca:ṭṭe* whip (N)
*ca:cci* witness (N)
*ca:kkaṭe* dirt water channel (N)
*ca:kku* bag (N), excuse (N)
*ca:mi* God (N)
*ca:miya:ru* saint (N)
*ca:me* a millet (N)
*cama:m* things (N)
*ca:mba(lu)* ashes (N)
*ca:mbra:ṇi* incense (N)
*ca:ntu* paste (N)
*ca:ṇi* cow dung (N)
*ca:ṇu* a measure (N)
*ca:ṇom* cow dung (N)
*ca:ṇa:tti* woman of sanar caste (N)
*ca:ṇa:m* man of sanar caste (N)
*ca:lu* furrow in ploughing (N)
*ca:lve* shawl (N)
*ca:ḷavom* drainage (N)
*ca:re* a snake (N)
*ca:rom* a ladder (N)
*ca:ru* juice (N)
*ca:ra:yom* arrack (N)
*ca:rṇi* perforated ladle (N)
*ca:vi* key (N)
*ca:ve* cock (N)
*ca:vaṭi* choultry (N), kill (V.tr.)
*ca:vu* die (V.int.), death (N)
*ca:y* lean (V.int.)
*ca:yom* colour (N)
*ca:ypu* male of muslim caste (N)
*ca:yntrom* evening (N)
*ca:ynga:lom* evening (N)
*ca:yvu* slope (N)
*ca:yvu na:rkka:li* easy chair (N)
*coppaṇom* dream (N)
*coppu* a muddy vessel (N)
*cotte* decay (N)
*cottu* property (N)
*coṭṭe* boldness (N)
*coṭṭu* drop (N)
*coki* enjoy (V.tr.)
*cokom* welfare (N)

*cojji* a sweet dish (N)
*come* bundle (N)
*coma* carry (V.tr.)
*combu* a metal vessel (N)
*cone* stream (N)
*conappu* sharpness (N)
*contom* relationship (N)
*cole* pulp of jack fruit (N)
*collu* say (V.tr.)
*colalu* revolve (V.int.)
*colattu* roll (V.tr.)
*cori* itching (V.tr.) & (N)
*corakka:* bottle gourd (N)
*coracorappu* roughness (N)
*corangom* tunnel (N)
*corantu* scratch (V.tr.)
*corane* sensitiveness (N)
*coruvu* pierce (V.tr.)
*coyattu* revolve (V.tr.)
*coyalu* whirl round (V.int.)
*co:ppu* soap (N)
*co:ti* test (V.tr.)
*co:tane* test (N)
*co:ke* a blood disease (N)
*co:makattu* loin cloth (N)
*co:mbe:ri* lazy person (N)
*co:mbe:rittanom* laziness (N)
*co:le* grove (N)
*co:lom* maize (N)
*co:li* shell of sea animals (N)
*co:ru₁* food (N)
*co:ru₂* become tired (V.int.)
*co:yu:ci* hair-pin (N)
*cuta:ri* manage (V.int.)
*cutti* hammer (N)
*cuttu* turn round (V.tr.), round (N)
*cuttom* cleanliness (N)
*cutu* heat (V.tr.)
*cututanni* hot water (N)
*cutuka:tu* graveyard (N)
*cukku* dry ginger (N)
*cukkuma:ttati* a small hand stick (N)
*cuma:ru* approximately (P)
*cumma:* without any purpose (P)
*cuntakka:* a kind of vegetable (N)
*cuntu* tap with finger (V.tr.)
*culli* a thorny plant (N)
*curucuruppu* diligence (N)
*curuttu* roll (V.tr.), country cigar (N)
*curukkom* contraction (N)
*curukku* contract (V.tr.)
*curungu* become shrunk (V.int.)
*curulu* curl (V.int.)
*cuvi:ka:rom* adoption of child (N)
*cu:ppu* sip (V.tr.), soup (N)
*cu:tu* gambling (N)
*cu:ttu* buttocks (N)

*cu:tta:ṭṭi* a bird (N)
*cu:ṭom* camphor (N)
*cu:ṭu* heat (N)
*cu:ṭṭike* shrewdness (N)
*cu:ṭṭaṭuppu* oven (N)
*cu:ḷe* kiln (N)
*cu:ḷnele* circumstance (N)
*cu:ri* knife (N)
*cu:rappuli* bold person (N)
*cne:kom* friendship (N)
*clo:kom* proverb (N)

/j/

*jimikki* an ornament (N)
*jilla:* district (N)
*ji:raṇi* digest (V.tr.)
*ji:raṇom* digestion (N)
*ji:ravom* jeera (N)
*ji:ra:* sugar (juice)
*ji:vanom* life (N)
*jote* pair (N)
*jamakka:lom* carpet (N)
*jambom* boasting (N)
*janni* fits (N)
*jannalu* window (N)
*jarike* jari (N)
*javṭa:lu* boasting (N)
*jalato:ṣom* cold (N)
*jalli* pieces of stone (N)
*ja:ti* caste (N)
*ja:tikka:y* nut-meg (N)
*ja:ctti* excess (N)
*ja:ma:m* goods (N)
*ja:mom* midnight (N)
*ja:li* happiness (N)
*ja:lra:* a musical instrument (N)
*jorom* fever (N)
*jo:ti* eternal flame (N)
*jo:ṭi* pair (N)

/k/

*kiṭṭe* near (P)
*kintu* limb (V.int.)
*kiṇṭalu* mockery (N)
*kiṇṭu* stir (V.tr.)
*kiṇṇi* bowl (N)
*kiṇṇom* ,,
*kilukiluppe* children's rattle (N)
*kiḷi* parrot (N)
*kiḷḷu* pinch (N)
*kiḷi* tear (V.tr.)
*kiḷicalu* torn cloth (N)
*kiri* scratch (V.int.)
*kirukiruppu* giddiness (N)
*kirucalu* mockery (N)
*kirukku* scribble(V.int.)
*ki:ttu* coconut leaf (N)
*ki:ḷe* below (P)
*ki:ḷava:calu* eastern entrance (N)
*ki:ḷpa:kom* eastern portion (N)

*ki:ḷka:ppu* bangles (N)
*ki:ri* mangoose (N)
*ki:re* greens (N)
*ki:ralu* scratch (N)
*ki:ru* scratch (V.tr.)
*keṭika:rom* wrist watch (N)
*keṭe* bed (N)
*keṭa* lie down (V.int.)
*keṭattu* cause to lie down (V.tr.)
*keṭa:* he-goat (N)
*keṭa:ri* she-buffalo (N)
*keṭu* spoil (V.tr.)
*keṭuti* harmness (N)
*keṭuvu* instalment (N)
*keṭṭi* thickness (N)
*keṭṭikolucu* an ornament (N)
*kenavu* dreεm (N)
*kentu* hop (V.int.)
*keñju* entreat (V.tr.)
*keṇṭe(mi:nu)* a kind of fish (N)
*keṇṭekka:lu* fore leg (N)
*keḷe* branch of a tree (N)
*keḷappu* cause to start (V.tr.)
*keḷakku* east (N)
*keḷame* day (N)
*keḷambu* start (V.int.)
*keḷangu* root (N)
*keḷavem* old man (N)
*keḷuvi* old woman (N)
*kerakom* planet (N)
*kerayom* land registration (N)
*kera:ppu* hair style (N)
*kera:kku* madness (N)
*kerppavati* pregnant woman (N)
*kerppom* pregnancy (N)
*kevḷi* lizard (N)
*ke:ppa:nge:ḷvi* questioning (N)
*ke:ppu* cracker (N)
*ke:ṭi* rogue (N)
*ke:ṭu* harm (N)
*ke:ṇi* well (N)
*ke:li* fun (N)
*ke:ḷu* ask, hear (V.tr.)
*ke:ḷvi* question (N)
*ke:vlom* meanness (P)
*ke:vru* ragi (N)
*kapom* phlegm (N)
*kappalu* ship (N)
*kappu* black (N)
*kate* story (N)
*kataru* weep (V.int.)
*katavu* door (N)
*katti* knife (N)
*katte* bundle (N)
*kattari* cut (V.tr.)
*kattarikko:lu* scissors (N)
*kattu* shout, cry (V.int.) & (N)
*kaṭi* bite (V.tr.)
*kaṭiya:rom* clock (N)
*kaṭe* shop (N)
*kaṭa* cross (V.tr.)
*kaṭappu* narrow passage in a lane (N)
*kaṭappa:re* crow bar (N)

*kaṭattu* smuggle (N)
*kaṭaci* last, end (N)
*kaṭem* debt (N)
*kaṭale* bengal gram (N)
*kaṭalu* sea (N)
*kaṭava:* back part of the mouth (N)
*kaṭeya:ṇi* linch pin (N)
*kaṭuppa:m* a relish for food (N)
*kaṭuppu* anger (N)
*kaṭuta:ci* letter (N)
*kaṭukkem* ear ring (N)
*kaṭukka:* gall nut (N)
*kaṭṭi* hardened piece (N)
*kaṭṭe* log (N), shortness (N)
*kaṭṭu* tie, build (V.tr.)
*kaṭṭu* bundle (N)
*kaṭṭippuṭi* embrace (V.tr.)
*kaṭṭe* wooden planck (N)
*kaṭṭerumbu* black ant (N)
*kaṭṭeverlu* thumb (N)
*kaṭṭaṭi* thrashing the paddy (V.tr.)
*kaṭṭaṭom* building (N)
*kaṭṭom* square (N)
*kaṭṭuppa:ṭu* integrity (N)
*kaṭṭuco:ru* cooked rice prepared and bundled up (N)
*kaṭṭlu* cot (N)
*kaci* ooze (V.int.)
*kacivu* oozing (N)
*kaca* be bitter (V.int.)
*kacappu* bitterness (N)
*kacaṭu* dirt (N)
*kacakku* squeeze (V.tr.)
*kacangu* be squeezed (V.int.)
*kacanṭu* dirt (N)
*kaca:ppu* slaughter house (N)
*kacci* political party (N)
*kacce:ri* court (N)
*kacca:yom* a sweet dish (N)
*kakku* vomit (V.int.)
*kakku:cu* latrine (N)
*kakkom* arm-pit (N)
*kamaru* be irritated (V.int.)
*kambi* wire (N)
*kambom* pole (N)
*kambu* a millet, stick (N)
*kambḷi* woollen rug (N)
*kammi* deficiency (N)
*kammañja:ti* widow (N)
*kammalu* ear ornament (N)
*kammu* swell (V.int.)
*kamma:ṭṭi* widow (N)
*kani* ripen (V.int.)
*kaṇivu* sympathy (N)
*kañji* gruel (N)
*kañjem* miser (N)
*kañjom* miserliness (N)
*kañja:* opium (N)
*kanni* spinster (N)
*kannakko:lu* jemmy (N)

*kannom* cheek (N)
*kaṇakkem/kaṇakkuppiḷḷe* a village officer (N)
*kaṇakku* calculation (N)
*kaṇṭi* warn (V.tr.)
*kaṇṭippu* warning (N)
*kaṇṇi* trap (N)
*kaṇṇi:ru* tears (N)
*kaṇṇem* a personal name (mas.) (N)
*kaṇṇaṭi* wink (V.int.)
*kaṇṇa:ṭi* mirror (N)
*kaṇṇa:lamurunga* a tree (N)
*kaṇṇu* eye (N)
*kacttu:ri* a personal name (fem.) (N)
*kaṣṭappaṭu* suffer (V.int.)
*kaṣṭom* difficulty (N)
*kaṣa:yom* medicinal extract (N)
*kale* disorder (V.tr.)
*kala* mix (V.tr.)
*kalappu* mixture (N)
*kalappe* plough (N)
*kalacom* dome (N)
*kalakom* quarrel (N)
*kalakkom* mental agitation (N)
*kalakku* stir (V.tr.)
*kalangu* get perturbed (V.int.)
*kalayom* a pot (N)
*kallu* stone (N)
*kalvi* education (N)
*kalveṭṭu* inscription (N)
*kalya:ṇom* marriage (N)
*kaḷimaṇṇu* clay (N)
*kaḷe* weed (N)
*kaḷeppu* tiredness (N)
*kaḷeyeṭu* weed out (V.int.)
*kaḷaru* loosen (V.int.)
*kaḷavu* theft (N)
*kaḷom* thrashing floor (N)
*kaḷḷi* a plant (N)
*kaḷḷem* a caste (N)
*kaḷḷu* toddy (N)
*kaḻi* stick (N), subtract (V.tr.)
*kaḻicalu* wastage (N)
*koḻattu* remove (V.tr.)
*kaḻute* donkey (N)
*kaḻuttu* neck (N)
*kaḻuku* eagle (N)
*kaḻuvu* wash (V.tr.)
*kari* charcoal (N), mutton (N)
*karical maṇṇu* black soil (N)
*karicanom* sympathy (N)
*kare* dissolve (V.tr.), stain (N)
*kara* milk (V.tr.)
*karaṭi* bear (N)
*karambe* field ridge ( )
*karaṇṭi* ladle (N)

*karave* milk cow (N)
*karaya:m* white ant (N)
*karu* become black (V.int.)
*karuppem* a personnal name (mes) (N)
*karuppu* black (N)
*karutu* sheaf (N), think (V.int.)
*karuttu* idea (N)
*karukkalu* early morning (N)
*karukka:* chaff (N)
*karukku* egg roast (N)
*karuma:ti* last day of a funeral ceremony (N)
*karuma:ntrom* an unliked event/ thing (N)
*karuma:m* blacksmith (N)
*karuvu* become black (V.int.)
*karumbu* sugar-cane (N)
*karuve:ppile* curry leaf (N)
*karmom* sin (N)
*karṇakelangu* a kind of root (N)
*kavaṇe* feeding place of cattle (N)
*kavaṇṭi* sting (N)
*kavale* worry (N)
*kavarappaṭṭu* a place name (N)
*kavuru* turn over (V.tr.)
*kavta:ri* a bird (N)
*kavḷi* a pack of betel leaves (N)
*kavru* rope (N)
*kay* hand (N)
*kayti* prisoner (N)
*kayna:ṭṭu* thumb impression (N)
*kayli* lungi (N)
*kayru* rope (N)
*kayre:ke* palm lines (N)
*kayyeḷuttu* signature (N)
*kayya:ṭalu* misappropriation (N)
*ka:ppi* coffee (N)
*ka:ppa:ttu* save (V.tr.)
*ka:ppu* bangle (N)
*ka:tu* ear (N)
*ka:ttu* wind (N)
*ka:ṭe* a bird (N)
*ka:ṭu* forest (N)
*ka:ṭṭerume* bison (N)
*ka:ṭṭa:ru* jungle stream (N)
*ka:ṭṭom* anger (N)
*ka:ṭṭu* show (V.tr.)
*ka:ṭṭuppaṇṇi* wild pig (N)
*ka:ṭṭukko:ḷi* wild fowl (N)
*ka:ṭci* show (N)
*ka:com* tuberculosis (N)
*ka:cu* coin (N)
*ka:cce* fever (N)
*ka:ccu* boil (V.tr.)
*ka:ja:* button hole (N)

*ka:kka:* crow (N)
*ka:mom* lust (N)
*ka:mbu* stem of a leaf (N)
*ka:ntom* magnet (N)
*ka:nge* excess heat (N)
*ka:ṇi* a measure (N)
*ka:ṇikke* offering (N)
*ka:li* empty (N)
*ka:leyle* morning (P)
*ka:la:m* mushroom (N)
*ka:lu* leg (N), quarter (N)
*ka:re* mortar (N)
*ka:rom* pungency (N)
*ka:ru* a kind of paddy (N)
*ka:rttike* name of a month (N)
*ka:rṇom* reason (N)
*ka:ryom* deed (N)
*ka:vi* brown colour (N)
*ka:ve* protection (N)
*ka:valu* ,,
*kava:ci* quarter portion (N)
*ka:vu* sacrifice made to a deity (N)
*ka:y* unriped fruit (N), yield (V.int.)
*ka:yalu* inland water way (N)
*ka:yom* wound (N)
*ka:ytom* paper, letter (N)
*koppaḷom* boil (N)
*koppare* dried coconut (N)
*koppuḷi* gargle (V.int.)
*koḷi* boil (V.int.)
*kottu* peck (V.tr.)
*kottamalli* coriander seed (N)
*kottem* mason (N)
*kottavare* country beans (N)
*koṭi* creeper (N)
*koṭe* umbrella (N)
*koṭakallu* mortar (N)
*koṭalu* intestine (N)
*koṭom* a metal pot (N)
*koṭukku* sting (N)
*koṭume* cruelty (N)
*koṭumba:vi* effigy (N)
*koṭuva:ḷu* sickle (N)
*koṭṭe* seed (N)
*koṭṭa:* shed (N)
*koṭṭa:ñjl* coconut shell (N)
*koṭṭa:vi* yawning (N)
*koṭṭa:viviṭu* yawn (V.int.)
*koṭṭu* pour (V.tr.)
*kocu* mosquito (N)
*kocce* slang (N)
*koke* cave (N)
*kokki* hook (N)
*kokku* crane (N)
*komaṭṭu* feel vomitting sensation (V.int.)
*kombu* horn (N)
*kombutte:nu* honey (N)
*konta:mare* tomato (N)
*koṇom* quality (N)

*koṇṭa:ṭu* celebrate (V.int.)
*koñjom* little (N)
*koñju* coax (V.tr.)
*kole* murder (N)
*kolucu* chain (N)
*kollava:ce* backyard (N)
*kollu* kill (V.tr.)
*koḷḷu* horse gram (N)
*koḻappu* confuse (V.tr.)
*koḻappom* confusion (N)
*koḻambu* become confused (V.int.)
*koḻa:* pipe (N)
*koḻu* become fat (V.int.)
*koḻuppu* fat (N)
*koḻuntu* sprout (N)
*koḻunti* wife's younger sister (N)
*koḻuntem* husband's younger brother (N)
*kori* nibble (V.tr.)
*kore* become decreased (V.int.)
*koreccalu* less (N)
*korevu* less (N)
*koratti* woman of korava caste (N)
*koraṭu* tongs (N)
*koraṭṭe* snoring (N)
*korakkḷu* senselessness in the skin (N)
*korangu* monkey (N)
*korangu camba:* a kind of paddy (N)
*koralu* voice (N)
*koravem* man of korava caste (N)
*koravaḷe* larynx (N)
*kovḷe* a utensil (N)
*koy* pluck (V.tr.)
*koyya:* guava (N)
*ko:purom* temple tower (N)
*ko:tu* disentangle (V.tr.)
*ko:tume* wheat (N)
*ko:ppe* cup (N)
*koṭi* crore (Num.), edge (N)
*ko:ṭe* summer (N)
*ko:ṭeka:lom* summer (N)
*ko:ṭu* line (N)
*ko:ṭṭe* fort (N)
*ko:ṭṭu* coat (N)
*ko:ṭṭuva:* saliva coming out during sleep (N)
*ko:maṇom* lion cloth (N)
*ko:ma:ḷi* baffoon (N)
*ko:muṭṭi* man of chettiar caste (N)
*ko:mbe* a kind of dog (N)
*ko:ṇi* sack (N)
*ko:ṇalu* bending (N)
*ko:ṇu:ci* big needle (N)
*ko:lom* floor drawing (N)
*ko:lu* stick (N)
*ko:ḷi* hen,cock (N)
*ko:ḷe* coward (N)
*ko:ru* string (V tr.)

*ko:re* sedge (N)
*ko:rappa:y* a mat (N)
*ko:ro:cane* bezoar got from the stomach of cows (N)
*ko:yom* anger (N)
*ko:vrom* temple tower (N)
*ko:ylu* temple (N)
*kuppe* dust (N)
*kuti* jump (V.int.)
*kutika:lu* toe (N)
*kutre* horse (N)
*kutarela:yom* horse shed (N)
*kuttom* fault (N)
*kuttu* prick (V.tr.)
*kuttukka:rem* one who sells rice in small amounts (N)
*kuttu:ci* a needle (N)
*kuṭi* drink (V.tr.)
*kuṭice* hut (N)
*kuṭika:rem* drunkard (N)
*kuṭiya:navem* farmer (N)
*kuṭu* give (V tr.)
*kuṭukuṭuppe* small drum making a rattling sound (N)
*kuṭukkalu* giving (N)
*kuṭumi* tuft of hair (N)
*kuṭumbom* family (N)
*kuṭṭi* young one of an animal (N)
*kuṭṭe* short, pond (N)
*kuṭṭu* hit on the head (V.tr.)
*kuṭṭu* secret (N)
*kucci* stick (N)
*kuccikelangu* an edible root (N)
*kuccukka:ri* prostitute (N)
*kumi* pile (V.tr.)
*kumbalu* crowd (N)
*kumbuṭu* worship (V.tr.)
*kungumom* kumkum (N)
*kuni* bend (V.int.)
*kuntu* sit (V.int.)
*kuṇṭa:m* a vessel (N)
*kuṇṭu* a weight (N)
*kuñju* young one of a bird (N)
*kulukke* container to store paddy (N)
*kulungu* be shaken (V.int.)
*kulla:* cap (N)
*kuḷi* bathe (V.int.)
*kuḷippa:ṭṭu* cause to bathe (V.tr.)
*kuḷuru* chillness (N)
*kuḷurcci* chillness (N)
*kuḷḷanari* fox (N)
*kuḷḷom* short (N)
*kuḻi* pit (N)
*kuri* mark (V.tr.) & (N)
*kurimbe* dirt particles in the ear (N)
*kuruttu* sprout (N)
*kuruku* become narrow (V int.)
*kurukku* narrow (V.tr.)

*kurukkuvaḷi* short-cut (N)
*kurumbu* mischief (N)
*kurumba:ṭu* a goat (N)
*kuruvi* sparrow (N)
*kuruve* a kind of paddy (N)
*kuruvu* become narrow (V.int.)
*kuvi* pile-up (V.tr.)
*kuviyalu* pile (N)
*kuyilu* cuckoo (N)
*ku:ppa:ṭu* call (N)
*ku:ppuṭu* call (V.tr.)
*ku:tti* concubine (N)
*ku:ttiya:* concubine (N)
*ku:tta:ṭi* one who acts in traditional performs (N)
*ku:tta:ṭu* act (V.int.)
*ku:ttu* drama (N)
*ku:ṭu* nest (N), assemble (V.int.)
*ku:ṭe* basket (N)
*ku:ṭa:rom* tent (N)
*ku:ṭom* a hall (N)
*ku:ṭṭa:ḷi* partner (N)
*ku:ṭṭom* crowd (N)
*ku:ṭṭu* add (V.tr.)
*ku:cu* feel delicacy (V.int.)
*ku:ccalu* noice (N)
*ku:ccom* shyness (N)
*ku:ja:* a vessel (N)
*ku:ni* hunch back woman (N)
*ku:nem* hunch back man (N)
*ku:nu* hunch back (N)
*ku:ṇṭu* nest (N)
*ku:li* wage (N)
*ku:ḷa:ngallu* a kind of stone (N)
*ku:ḷu* poridge (N)
*ku:ḷom* broken straw (N)
*ku:re* roof (N)
*ku:ru* sharpness (N)
*ku:ra:ñji* part left out after taking the coconut (N)
*ku:vu* cry (V.int.)
*kṭ::ri* she-buffalo (N)
*kṭa:ranga:* a kind of pickle (N)
*kla:ṭṭa:* riot (N)
*kḷa:kka:* a carissa fruit (N)
*kra:kki* offer (N)
*kra:mbu* cloves (N)
*kruta:* ringlets on the cheeks almost touching the curls of the moustache (N)
*kruvom* proud ness (N)
*kya:ḷom~kya:ḷem* a medicinal extract

/g/

*geṭṭi* firmness (N)
*gejom* yard (N)
*gañja:* opium (N)
*goctu* a relish for food (N)
*go:purom* temple tower (N)

*go:ntu* gum (N)
*go:rom* ugliness (N)
*guṇṭu* stoutness (N)
*gucti* wrestling (N)
*guru* teacher (N)
*gurukkaḷu* priest (N)
*grakom* planet (N)
*gra:mom* village (N)

/m/

*miccom* balance (N)
*mini:ṣvarem* name of a deity (N)
*minti* before (P)
*mingayyi* fore-hand (N)
*minne*$_1$ lightning (N)
*minne*$_2$ front/before (P)
*minna:ṭi* ,,
*minna:le* ,,
*miñji* an ornament (N)
*mi:ti* balance (N)
*mi:ṭṭu* recover (V.tr.)
*mi:ce* moustache (N)
*mi:nu* star/fish (N)
*mi:ḷu* reover (V.int.)
*mi:ru* violate (V.tr.)
*meti* step on (V.tr.)
*meta* float (V.int.)
*metakka viṭu* float (V.tr.)
*metu* soft/slow (adj.)
*metuva:* slow (adv.)
*mette* matress (N)
*meṭṭi* an ornament (N)
*meccu* praise (V.tr.)
*menni* pharynx (N)
*meli* become weak (V.int.)
*mellu* chew (V.tr.)
*meḻuku* vax (N)
*meri* step on (V.tr.)
*meraṭṭu* frighten (V.tr.)
*meraḷu* be frightened (V.int.)
*me:te* scholar (N)
*me:ṭe* raised platform (N)
*me:ccalu* pasture (N)
*me:je* table (N)
*me:kom* cloud (N)
*me:rkku* west (N)
*me:le* above/up (P)
*me:la:kku* girls' upper garment (N)
*me:lum* further (P)
*me:lpaṭṭu* further (P)
*me:lppaṭi* above (P)
*me:lkoṇṭu* further (P)
*me:y* graze (V.int. & tr.)
*mappu* cloud (N)
*mati* respect (V.tr.)
*matippu* respect (N)
*matilu* compound wall (N)
*matiḷ* a vessel (N)
*matiyom* full moon (N)
*matom* religion (N)
*matupa:nom* liquor (N)
*mattu* churning rod (N)

*mattavanga* others (N)
*matta:ppu* crackers (N)
*mattaḷom* a musical drum (N)
*mattya:nom* afternoon (N)
*maṭi*$_1$ fold (V.int.,&tr.)
*maṭi*$_2$ lap (N)
*maṭippu* fold (N)
*maṭicci* fold (N)
*maṭakku* (V.tr.)
*maṭangu* become folded (V.int.)
*maṭaya:m* a bird (N)
*maṭom* choulrty (N)
*maṭṭe* coconut dried leaves (N)
*maṭṭom* level (N)
*maṭṭu* deficiency (N)
*macci* sister-in-law (N)
*maccinicci* ”
*macca:m* brother-in-law (N)
*maccom* mole (N)
*maccu* storey (N)
*maccu:ṭu* storied house (N)
*makiḷcci* happiness (N)
*makem* son (N)
*maka* daughter (N)
*makom* a festival (N)
*makka:cco:ḷom* a kind of maize (N)
*makku* dull headed person (N)
*makkya:na:ḷu* day after tomorrow (P)
*mamuṭṭi* spade (N)
*mambuṭṭi* ”
*manacu* mind (N)
*manakaṭṭu* house plot (N)
*manucem* man (N)
*manti* monkey (N)
*mantiri* minister (N)
*mante* public place in a village (N)
*mantom* slowness (N)
*mangu* become dim (V.int.)
*manni* excuse (V.tr.)
*mannippu* excuse (N)
*maṇi* bell (N)
*maṇiya:ru* village munsif (N)
*maṇiyambra:* a kind of dove (N)
*maṇikkaṭṭu* wrist (N)
*maṇa* smell good (V.int.)
*maṇalu* sand (N)
*maṇom* good smell (N)
*maṇṭe* head (N)
*maṇṭekanom* strong headedness (N)
*maṇṭi* grains godown (N)
*maṇṭeyiṭi* head-ache (N)
*maṇṭu* dull headedness (N)
*maṇṭu:kom* ”
*maṇṇu* soil (N)
*mañjalu* yellow (N), turmeric (N)
*malivu* cheap (N)

*male* mountain (N)
*malaṭu* sterile woman (N)
*malom* faeces (N)
*mallike* jasmine (N)
*malla:ttu* turn over (V.tr.)
*maḷike* grossery (N)
*maḷe* rain (N)
*maḷuppu* stur over (V.int.)
*mariya:te* respect (N)
*mare$_1$* bolt/screw (N)
*mare$_2$* hide (V.tr.)
*mara* forget (V.tr.)
*marappa:cci* wooden doll (N)
*marappalli* big lizard (N)
*marati* forgetfulness (N)
*maravu* place of concealment (N)
*marom* tree (N)
*marangotti* wood-pecker (N)
*marave* a pit to keep oil (N)
*maravaṭṭe* a kind of leech (N)
*maru* refuse (V.int.)
*maruppu* refusal (N)
*maruta:ṇṇe* a plant (N)
*maruttuvaṇu* physician (N)
*maruttuvacci* mid-wife (N)
*marumakem* son-in-law (N)
*marumaka* daughter-in-law (N)
*maruntu* medicine (N)
*maruvu* scar (N)
*maru:nge* return marriage (N)
*mavem* son (N)
*muva* daughter (N)
*mavara:ci* good lady (N)
*mavara:jem* good man (N)
*mavcu* affluence (N)
*mavnom* silence (N)
*may* collyrium for the eye (N)
*mayakku* cause to swoon (V.tr.)
*mayakkom* giddiness (N)
*mayangu* become swoon (V.int.)
*mayta:* a flour (N)
*mayta:nom* play ground (N)
*mayna:* a bird (N)
*maylu* peacock (N)
*mayru* hair (N)
*ma:* mango (N)
*ma:pḷe* bridegroom (N)
*ma:tuḷambaḷom* citros lemon (N)
*ma:tiri* similar (P)
*ma:ta:ko:ylu* church (N)
*ma:tom* month (N)
*ma:ttare* tablet (N)
*ma:ttu$_1$* change (V.tr.)
*ma:ttu$_2$* change (as in cloths) (N)
*ma:ṭi* upstairs (N)
*ma:ṭappura:* a dove (N)

*ma:ṭu* cow (N)
*ma:ṭṭu* fasten (V.tr.)
*ma:ṭṭuvaṇṭi* bullock cart (N)
*ma:ci* name of a month (N)
*ma:com* month (N)
*ma:mi* mother-in-law (N)
*ma:mippaṭṭom* an ornament (N)
*ma:miya:* mother-in-law (N)
*ma:mem* mother's brother (N)
*ma:mana:ru* father-in-law (N)
*ma:mbaḷom* mango fruit (N)
*ma:nom* sky (N), self-respect (N)
*ma:nu* deer (N)
*ma:ntom* a child disease (N)
*ma:le* garland (N)
*ma:ḷyle* afternoon (P)
*ma:la:* a personal nsme (fem.) (N)
*ma:ri* rain (N)
*ma:riya:yi* name of a local deity (N)
*ma:riyammem* ''
*ma:ru₁* chest (N)
*ma:ru₂* change (V.int.)
*ma:rkaḷi* name of a month (N)
*ma:rkkom* way (N)
*ma:vu* flour (N)
*moppu* cloud (N)
*mote* first (Num.)
*motale* crocodile (N)
*motalu* capital (N)
*mottom* total (N)
*mottu* beat (V.tr.)
*moṭe* need (N)
*moṭakkom* restraint (N)
*moṭakku* stagnate (V.tr.)
*moṭangu* stagnant (V.int.)
*moṭa:* a measure (N)
*moṭṭe* baldness (N)
*moṭṭu₁* flower bud (N)
*moṭṭu₂* egg (N)
*mocalu* rabbit (N)
*mocce* a field bean (N)
*mokare* face (N)
*mokom* ''
*mokku* flower bud (N)
*mone* point (N)
*monavu* murmur (V.int )
*monte* a muddy pot (N)
*montem* a kind of banana (N)
*mole* breast (N)
*moḷe* sprout (V.int.)
*moḷeppu* sprout (N)
*moḷaka:y* chilli (N)
*moḷom* a measure (N)
*moḷavu* pepper (N)
*moḷḷe* slowly (P)
*moḷḷu* take water from the pond (V.tr.)

*moḷangay* arm (N)
*moḷanga:ḷu* knee (N)
*moḷom* a measure (N)
*moreppu* stiffness (V.N.)
*more* stare (V.tr.)
*morom* winnowing pan (N)
*moyyi* crowd (V.int.)
*moyyi* presentation (as in marriage) (N)
*mo:ppom* smell (N)
*mo:ppu* front portion (N)
*mo:tu* dash against (V.tr.)
*mo:tarom* ring (N)
*mo:ṭe* a platform (N)
*mo:ṭu* a raised place (N)
*mo:com* fraud (N)
*mo:ccom* final salvation (N)
*mo:kom* infatuation (N)
*mo:ḷakka:rem* drum beater (N)
*mo:ḷom* a kind of drum (N)
*mo:ru₁* smell (V.tr.)
*mo:ru₂* butter milk (N)
*muppatu* thirty (Num.)
*mutuvu* back of the body (N)
*mutti* kiss (N)
*muttu* pearl (N)
*muṭi* complete (V.tr.)
*muṭicci* knot (N)
*muṭukku* drive (N)
*muṭivu* end (N)
*muṭṭi* elbow (N)
*muṭṭeko:cu* cabbage (N)
*muṭṭe* egg (N)
*muṭṭu* joint (N)
*muccanti* a place where three streets meet (N)
*muccu* kiss (N)
*muccukkuṭu* kiss (V.int.)
*mukku* strain (V.int.)
*mukkalu* sound due to strained breathing (N)
*mungu* be immersed (V.int.)
*munta:ṇa:ḷu* day before yesterday (P)
*muṇṭa:ci* turban (N)
*munna:le* before (N)
*munnu:ru* three hundred (Num.)
*mulle* jasmine (N)
*muḷḷiṭikki* pincers (N)
*muḷḷambaṇṇi* wild pig (N)
*muḷḷangi* radish plant (N)
*muḷḷu* thorn (N)
*muḷi* blink (V.int.), pupil (N)
*muḻucu* full (N)
*muḻuku* be immersed (V.int.)
*muḻungu* swallow (V.tr.)
*muḻuva:me* pregnancy (N)
*muri* break (V.tr.)
*murukem* name of a deity (N)
*murukku* twist (V.tr.)
*muniyappem* name of a deity (N)

*munci:ppu* a village officer (N)
*mu:tta* old (adj.)
*mu:ṭu* close (V.tr.)
*mu:ṭi* lid (N)
*mu:ṭupani* dew (N)
*mu:ṭṭu* join (V.tr.)
*mu:ṭṭe* bug (N)
*mu:cci* breath (N)
*mu:ccuṭu* breathe (V.int.)
*mu:kku* nose (N)
*mu:kkutti* a nose ornament (N)
*mu:ngilu* bamboo (N)
*mu:ñji* face (N)
*mu:nu* three (Num.)
*mu:ñjuru* a kind of rat (N)
*mu:liyama:* through (P)
*mu:le* corner (N)
*mu:ḷe* brain (N)
*mu:va:yarom* three thousand (Num.)
*mrutangom* a musical drum (N)

/*n*/

*nippa:ṭṭu* stop (V.tr.)
*ni:tom* daily P)
*niccoyi* decide (V.int.)
*niccayom* decision (N)
*nimuru* be stretched (V.int.)
*nimuttu* stretch (V.tr.)
*nimuṭṭu* twist (V.tr.)
*nimmati* satisfaction (N)
*niṇṭu* scratching with fingers (V.tr.)
*nillu* stand (V.int.)
*niru* weigh (V'tr.)
*niruttu* stop (V.tr.)
*niru:pi* prove (V.tr.)
*ni:* you (sg.) (PN)
*ni:ṭṭu* lengthen (V.tr.)
*ni:ṭṭom* length (N)
*ni:ṭṭukka:y* snake gourd (N)
*ni:ccom* swimming (N)
*ni:ccalu* swimming (N)
*ni:kku* remove (V.tr.)
*ni:ngu* leave (V.int.)
*ni:nga* you (pl.) (PN)
*ni:ñju* swim (V.int.)
*ni:lom* blue (N)
*ni:ḷom* length (N)
*ni:ḷu* become long (V.int.)
*ni:vu* rub gently (V.tr.)
*netti* forehead (N)
*nettu* dried matured coconut (N)
*neṭṭi* knuckles (N)
*neṭṭe* tall (adj.)
*necom* truth (N)
*nakom* nail (N)
*nembu* lift with a lever (V.tr.)
*neneppu* remembrance (N)

*neñju* chest (N)
*neṇṭu* wriggle (V.int.)
*nellu* paddy (N)
*nele* to stand firmly (V.int.)
*nelame* condition (N)
*nelom* land (N)
*nelavu* moon light (N)
*nela:* moon (N)
*neḷi* wriggle (V.int.)
*neḷivu* wriggling (N)
*neri* crush (V.tr.)
*nericalu* crowdedness (N)
*nerom* colour (N)
*neravu* level up (V.tr.)
*neruppu* fire (N)
*neruppuṭṭi* match box (N)
*neruppukucci* match stick (N)
*nerukkom* crowded state (N)
*nerukku* crush (V.tr.)
*nerungu* be crowded (V.int.)
*nevom* nail (N)
*neḻalu* shade (N)
*ney* ghee (N), weave (V.int.)
*neyye:ttyom* offering made to a deity (N)
*ne:ttu* yesterday (P)
*ne:rom* time (N)
*ne:ru* straight (N)
*natte* snail (N)
*naṭi* act (V.int.)
*naṭippu* act (N)
*naṭa* walk (V.int.)
*naṭatte* conduct (N)
*naṭattu* conduct (V.tr.)
*naṭavu* seedling of crops (N)
*naṭu* plant (V.tr)
*naṭungu* tremble (V.int.)
*naṭuve* in the middle (P)
*naṭuverlu* middle finger (N)
*naṭṭuva:kkiḷi* a kind of large insect (N)
*nacukku* crush (V.tr.)
*nacungu* get crushed (V.int.)
*nakku* lick (V.tr.)
*namuṭṭu* a bird (N)
*nambu* believe (V.tr.)
*nambikke* belief (N)
*namba* we (incl.) (PN)
*nambom* saw (N)
*nambutalu* belief (N)
*nane* wet (V.tr.)
*nanevu* wetness (N)
*nantavanom* flower garden (N)
*nanme* goodness (N)
*naṇṭu* crab (N)
*naṇṭuva:kkiḷi* a large scorpion (N)
*nañje* wet land (N)
*naṣṭom* loss (N)
*nalungu* a ceremony at the time of marriage (N)
*nalleṇṇe* gingile oil (N)
*nalla* good (adj.)

*naluvu* slip (V.int.)
*nari* fox (N)
*naremuti* grey hair (N)
*nare* become gray (V.int.)
*narakom* hell (N)
*narambu* nerve (N)
*naraya:m* a bird (N)
*narukku* cut (V.tr.)
*naruvuca:* cleanly (P)
*narttanom* dance (N)
*navttu* move away (V.tr.)
*navru* move (V.int.)
*naıppatu* forty (Num.)
*na:ttanga:lu* seed-bed (N)
*na:ttana:* husband's younger sister (N)
*na:ttom* bad smell (N)
*na:ttu* seedlings (N)
*na:ti* pulse (N)
*na:takom* drama (N)
*na:ta:tti* woman of nadar caste (N)
*na:ta:m* man of nadar caste (N)
*na:to:ti* vagabond (N)
*na:tu* country (N)
*na:tta:me* village head (N)
*na:com* destruction (N)
*na:canom* a musical instrument (N)
*na:kom* cobra (N)
*na:kku* tongue (N)
*na:kkuppu:cci* a worm (N)
*na:mom* sacred mark on forehead (N)
*na:mba* we (incl.) (PN)
*na:nga* we (excl.) (PN)
*na:n* I (PN)
*na:nu:ru* four hundred (Num.)
*na:lu* four (Num.)
*na:la:yarom* four thousand (Num.)
*na:lekki* tomorrow (P)
*na:lennikki* day after tomorrow (P)
*na:lu* day (N)
*na:latercci* day after tomorrow (P)
*na:ru* fibre (N)
*na:rttombille* a bird (N)
*na:rttanga:y* seville orange (N)
*na:y(i)* dog (N)
*na:yttukelame* Sunday (N)
*na:yom* justice (N)
*na:ytu* a caste (N)
*noppu* fill (V.tr.)
*nombu* become full (V.int.)
*noti* bend (V.tr.)
*nokom* yoke (N)
*nongu* unriped tender palmyra fruit (N)
*nona:* a tree (N)
*nonti* lame person (N)

*nole* enter (V.int.)
*nore* foam (N)
*norungu* crumble (V.int.)
*novom* yoke (N)
*no:ṭṭu* note (N), currency (N)
*no:ṭṭom* sight (N)
*no:kkom* aim (N)
*no:mbu* fast (N)
*no:mbu na:ḷu* fasting day (N)
*no:ñjalu* weakness (N)
*no:ṇṭu* stir (V.tr.)
*no:vu* pain (V.int.) & (N)
*no:y(i)* disease (N)
*nuni* tip (N)
*nuṇi* wedge (N)
*nu:lu* thread (N)
*nu:ru* hundred (Num.)

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*ña:pakom* remembrance (N)
*ña:yattukeḷemε* Sunday (N)
*ña:yom* justice (N)

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*lingom* idol of Lord Siva (N)
*li:kku* leakage (N)
*li:vu* holiday ( )
*leṭcom* lakh (Num.)
*le:cu* weightlessnees (N)
*latti* lathi (N)
*laṭṭu* a sweet (N)
*lakkom* numeral (N)
*lañjom* bribe (N)
*lave* little (P)
*lavangom* cloves (N)
*la:pom* profit (N)
*la:ṭom* horse-shoe (N)
*la:ntaru* a lamp (N)
*lo:kom* world (N)
*lo:lu* difficulty/trouble (N)
*lungi* a wear (N)
*lu:ṭṭi* mischief (N)
*lu:cu* madness (N)

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*reṭṭi* make (something) double (V.tr.)
*rekke* wing (N)
*reṇṭu* two (Num.)
*reṇṭa:yarom* two thousand (Num.)
*retke* palm lines (N)
*re:ḷi* verandah (N)
*rattam* blood (N)
*raci* enjoy (V.tr.)
*racom* tamarind juice (N)
*racta:ḷi* a kind of banana (N)
*rakaciyom* secret (N)
*rakke* wing (N)
*rambom* saw (N)

*ramyom* beauty (N)
*raṇom* sore (N)
*rave* wheat flour (N)
*ravukke* bodice (N)
*ra:ttiri* night (N)
*ra:ṭṭṇom* merry-go-round (N)
*ra:ci* that (which is) suitable (N)
*ra:kom* musical scale (N)
*ra:maca:mi* a personal name (mas.) (N)
*ra:mom* vaishnava sectarian (N)
*ra:vu* file (V.tr.)
*roppu* fill (V.tr.)
*roṭṭi* bread (N)
*rokkom* cash (N)
*rombe* much/more (P)
*rombu* become full (V.int.)
*ro:ṭu* road (N)
*ro:ja:* rose flower (N)
*ro:kom* disease (N)
*ro:ntu* petroling (N)
*ruci* taste (N)
*ruju* puberty (N)
*ru:pa:* money (N)
*ru:va:* ,,

/v/

*vipu:ti* sacred ashes (N)
*viti* fate (N)
*vitom* kind (N)
*vitte* magic (N)
*vittiya:com* difference (N)
*viṭi* become dawn (V.int.)
*viṭiyaka:lom* early morning (P)
*viṭe* answer (N)
*viṭu* leave (V.tr.)
*vice:ṣom* importance (N)
*vicIri* hand fan (N)
*viciru* throw (V.tr.)
*vikkalu* hiccough (N)
*vikku* hiccough (V.int.)
*vigrakom* idol of a deity (N)
*vimmu* sob (V.int.)
*vimmalu* sobbing (N)
*vino:tom* wonder (N)
*vinte* wonder (N)
*ville* tile (N)
*villangom* impediment (N)
*villu* sell (V.tr.)
*vilvom* a tree (N)
*viḷa:* festival (N)
*viḷu* fall (V.int.)
*viḷutu* aerial root (N)
*viri* spread (V.tr.&int.)
*virippu* bed spread (N)
*viricalu* scratch N)
*viricce* swelling (N)
*viruppom* desire/liking (N)
*virumbu* like/desire (V.tr.)
*viruntu* feast (N)

*viro:ti* enemy (N)
*viro:tom* enmity (N)
*vivacte* settled principle (N)
*vivarom* details (N)
*vi:ti* street (N)
*vi:ṭu* house (N)
*vi:ce*$_1$ a measure (N)
*vi:ce*$_2$ moustache (N)
*vi:com* a measure (N)
*vi:cu* throw (V.tr.)
*vi:kkom* swelling (N)
*vi:ngu* swell (V.int.)
*vi:ṇe* a musical instrument (N)
*vi:ṇu* wastage (N)
*vi:riyom* strength/fertility (N)
*vi:re* crack (N)
*vi:ra:ppu* arrogance (N)
*vi:rom* boldness (N)
*veppa:ṭṭi* concubine (N)
*vete* seed (N) & (V.int.)
*vetom* kind (N)
*vetave* widow (N)
*vetuvetuppu* lurkwarmness (N)
*vettle* betel leaf (N)
*veṭi* crack (V.tr.)&(N)
*veṭlppu* crack (N)
*veṭe* teenage-girl (N)
*veṭṭu* dig/cut (V.tr.)
*veṭṭri* win (N)
*veṭṭaveḷiccom* open secret (N)
*vece* speed (N)
*vecanom* sorrow (N)
*vekalppom* misunderstanding (N)
*vekkappaṭu* feel shy (V.int.)
*vekkom* shyness (N)
*vembu* become prematurely ripe (V.int.)
*vene* trouble (N)
*ventayom* fanugreek seed (N)
*veṇ pongalu* a dish (N)
*vengalom* white metal (N)
*vennattaṇṇi* hot water (N)
*veṇṇe* butter (N)
*veṇṇi* hot water (N)
*veñja:mare* a paddy variety(N)
*veṣom* poison (N)
*vele* price (N)
*velaku* move aside (V.int.)
*velakku* remove (V.tr.)
*velangu* animal (N)
*vela:vu*$_1$ sides of the chest (N)
*vela:vu*$_2$ mix hot and cold water (V.tr.)
*vellom* jaggery (N)
*veḷiccom* brightness, light (N)
*veḷiye* outside (P)
*veḷi:le* ,,
*veḷe* yield (V.int.)
*veḷaccalu* produce (N)
*veḷakkeṇṇe* castor oil (N)

*veḷakkama:ru* broomstick (N)
*veḷakkom* explanation
*veḷakku* explain (V.tr.)
*veḷangu* understand (V.int.)
*veḷalu* a weed (N)
*veḷayaṭṭu* play (V.int.)
*veḷaya:ṭṭu* games (N)
*veḷu* wash (os in cloths) (V.tr.)
*veḷuppu* whiteness (N)
*veḷḷi* silver (N), Friday (N)
*veḷḷikkeḷame* Friday (N)
*veḷḷe* white (N)
*veḷḷekkallu* white stone (N)
*veḷḷa:ḷem* man of vellala caste (N)
*veḷḷa:ḷacci* woman of vellala caste (N)
*veḷḷom* floods (N)
*veḷḷa:ṭu* sheep (N)
*veḷḷa:me* produce (N)
*veḷrikka:y* cucumber (N)
*veri* savage (N)
*vere*$_1$ seed (N&V.tr.)
*vere*$_2$ become stiff (V.int.),
*vereppu* stiffness (N)
*veraṭṭu* frighten (V.tr.)
*veraḷu* become frightened (V.int.)
*veravu* firewood (N)
*veru* hate (V.tr.)
*veruppu* hatred (N)
*veralu* finger (N)
*vevaca:yi* farmer (N)
*vevaca:yom* agriculture (N)
*vevari* describe (V.tr.)
*vevarom* description (N)
*vey* keep (V.tr.)
*veylu* sunshine (N)
*veyye* ,,
*ve:ppa marom* neem tree (N)
*ve:ti* cholera (N)
*ve:ṭikke* amusement (N)
*ve:ṭuvem* hunter (mas.) (N)
*ve:ṭuvacci* hunter (fem.) (N)
*ve:ṭṭi* dhoti (N)
*ve:ṭṭe* hunting (N)
*ve:ṭṭu* gun-fire (N)
*ve:ṭṭu vay* shoot (V.int.)
*ve:ci* prostitute (N)
*ve:kom* speed (N)
*ve:kka:ḷom* sultriness (N)
*ve:mbu* a tree (N)
*ve:ṣom* disguise (N)
*ve:li* fence (N)
*ve:le* work (N)
*ve:lekka:ri* servant (fem.) (N)
*ve:lekka:rem* servant (mas.) (N)
*ve:lu* lance (N)
*ve:lamarom* babul tree (N)
*ve:lmurukem* name of a deity (N)
*ve:ḷe* time (N)

*ve:re* other (P)
*ve:ru* root (N)
*ve:rve* perspiration (N)
*ve:vi* boil (V.tr.)
*vappu* concubine (N)
*vatakku* fry (V.tr.)
*vatangu* become fade (V.int.)
*vatom* trouble (N)
*vatulu* answer (N)
*vatti* jaw-stick (N)
*vatte* dried brinjal vegetable (N)
*vattom* decreased water level (N)
*vattu* become dry (N)
*vaṭi* trickle (V.tr.) & (V.int.)
*vaṭikaṭṭu* filter (V.int.)
*vaṭe* an edible (N)
*vaṭakku* north (N)
*vaṭakeḷakku* north-east (N)
*vaṭom* big rope (N)
*vaṭuma:nga:* mango-hibrid variety
*vaṭṭi* interest (N)
*vaṭṭom* circle (N)
*vacati* facility (N)
*vacanom* text (N)
*vaca:ci* name of a month (N)
*vajjirom* a gum (N)
*vake* kind (N)
*vaku* divide (V.tr.)
*vakuppu* class (N)
*vakuṭu* regular parting of hair on the front part of the head (N)
*vakki:lu* lawyer (N)
*vakka:* a bird (N)
*vakku* support/care (N)
*vanom* forest (N)
*vangi* an ornament (N)
*vanniyaru* a caste (N)
*vantanom* salute (N)
*vaṇṭi* cart (N)
*vaṇṭalu* a soil (N)
*vaṇṭu* bee (N)
*vaṇṇa:tti* woman of washermen caste (N)
*vaṇṇa:tti pu:cci* butterfly (N)
*vaṇṇa:m* washerman (N)
*vali* pain (N) & (V.int.)
*vale* net (N)
*valom* right side (N)
*vaḷe* bend (V.int.&tr.)
*vaḷappom* fertility (N)
*vaḷavu* bend (N)
*vaḷaru* grow (V.int.)
*vaḷatti* height (N)
*vaḷattu* grow (V.tr.)
*vaḷayalu* bangle (N)
*vaḷayom* ring (N)
*vaḷḷi* a personal name (fem. (N)
*vaḷḷi keḷangu* a root (N)
*vaḷi*$_1$ path (N)

*vali*$_2$ wipe off (V.tr.)
*vaḷavaḷappu* softness (N)
*vari*$_1$ thatch (V.int.)
*vari*$_2$ tax (N)
*varicci* bamboo stick (N)
*vare* draw (V.tr.)
*vara* fry (V.tr.)
*varappu* field ridge (N)
*varaku* a millet (N)
*varavu* income (N)
*varavaḷi* cause to come (V.tr.)
*varom* boon (N)
*varu* fry (V.tr.)
*varuttom* sorrow (N)
*varume* poverty (N)
*varuma:nom* income (N)
*varumbaṭi* "
*varuntu* feel sorrow (V.int.)
*varuvalu* fried vegetables (N)
*varce* row (N), dowry (N)
*varṣom* year (N)
*vavva:lu* bat (N)
*vay* keep/place (V.tr.)
*vay(i)ru* stomach (N)
*vayittuvali* stomach ache (N)
*vayttiyem* village physician (N)
*vayttiyom* medication (N)
*vaycu* age (N)
*vayka:ci* name of a month (N)
*vay(a)lu* field/wet land (N)
*vayrom* diamond (N)
*vayru* stomach (N)
*vayyi* put/keep (V.tr.)
*va:* come (V.int.)
*va:ttiya:ru* teacher (N)
*va:ttu* duck (N)
*va:ttyom* music (N)
*va:ṭu* whither (V.int.)
*va:ṭṭom* whithering (N)
*va:ṭṭu* trouble (V.tr.)
*va:cane* good smell (N)
*va:com* "
*va:calu* front yard of the house (N)
*va:ke* a tree (N)
*va:kku* word, promise (N)
*va:namba:ṭi* lark (N)
*va:nom* sky (N)
*va:nti* vomit (N)
*va:nti eṭu* vomit (V.int.)
*va:ngu* buy (V.tr.)
*va:ṇi* saliva (N)
*va:lu* tail (N)
*va:ḷi* bucket (N)
*va:ḷu* sword (N)
*va:ḻe*$_1$ plantain (N)
*va:le*$_2$ a fish (N)
*va:ḻu* live (V.tr.)
*va:ḻttu* blessing (N)
*va:ḻkke* life (N)
*va:ḻvu* life (N)

*va:rom* week (N)
*va:ru*$_1$ leather strap (N)
*va:ru*$_2$ take up a handful (V.tr.)
*va:y* mouth (N)
*va:yta:* instalment (N)
*va:ykka:* channel (N)
*va:yletu* vomit (V.int.)
*va:yvu* gastic trouble (N)
*vla:micci ve:ru* a medicinal root (N)
*vra:ṭe* one sovereign weight (N)
*vro:ti* enemy (N)
*vro:tom* enmity (N)
*vya:pa:ri* merchant (N)
*vyapa:rom* business (N)
*vya:ti* disease (N)
*vya:ḷem* Thursday (N)
*vya:ḷakkeḷame* ,,

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*ya:cakom* loan (N)
*ya:ne* elephant (N)
*ya:ru* who (PN)
*yo:ci* think (V.tr.)
*yo:cane* thought (N)
*yu:ki* guess (V.tr.)
*yu:kom* guess (N)

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